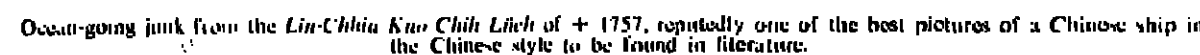


CHINESE INVENTIONS AND EUROPEAN PLAGIARISTS



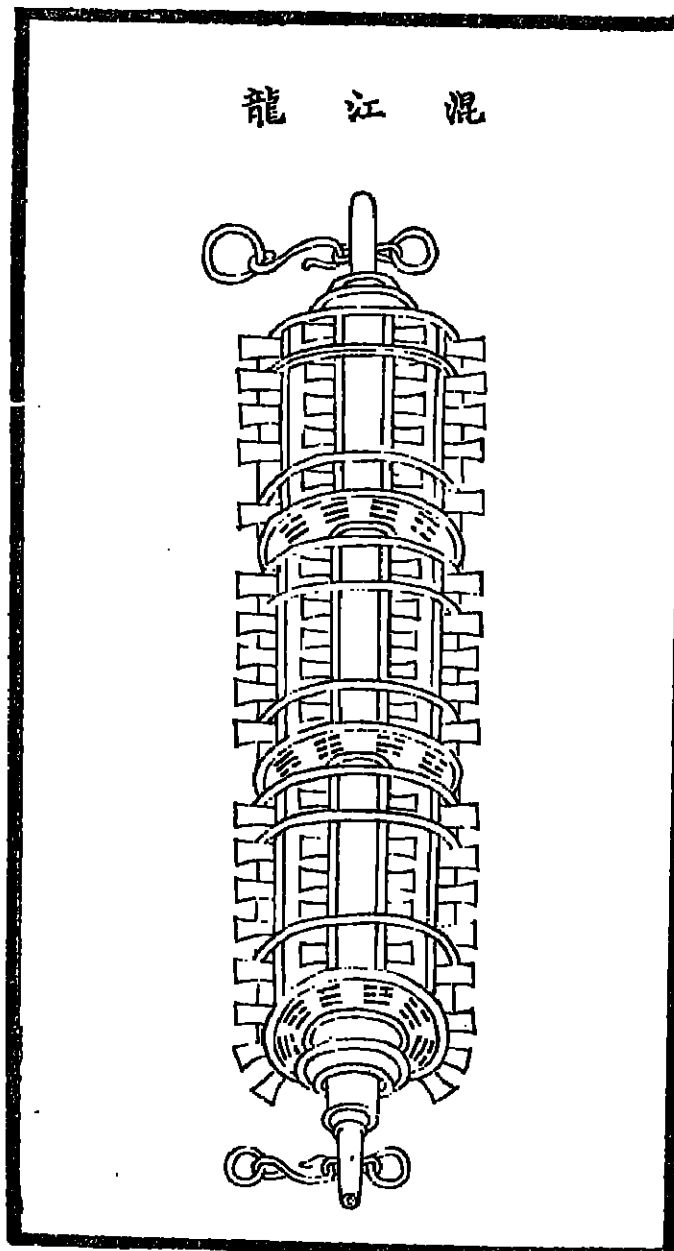
The Chinese also built in the Sung period, giant stone-beam bridges of a type found nowhere else. The granite beams were up to 70ft long and exceeded 200 tons in weight—dimensions which represent an absolute limit for this type of construction (a longer stone beam fails under its own weight). Dr Needham suggests that the pre-stressed concrete spans of today are true descendants of the granite bridges of medieval China, but the comparison is faulty, since the concrete is only required to sustain compression, whereas the earlier bridges relied on the tensile strength of the stone. Floating pontoon bridges appeared early in Europe (Darius I used one to cross the Bosphorus in 514 bc), but possibly even earlier in China: as in other countries they were often of

The Great Wall is rather more than 2,000 miles long on the main line, and nearly double this if the branches are included. It was not the work carried out *de novo*, by linking from the second century onwards of a number of earlier

The purpose of the Wall, was to keep out nomadic horsemen, and Dr Needham, unlike Gibbon, believes that it was effective. He suggests, in-

The essential differences between Chinese and Western architecture depend upon two structural and one theological factor. First, the Chinese used the structural frame—the ances-

The Middle East 4, Crime 5, Poetry 6, Anthropology 7, Arts and Crafts 8, 18, Social Studies 9, History 10, The United States 11, Literature and Criticism 16, Fiction 17, Paleontology 17, Bibliography 20, Linguistics 21.

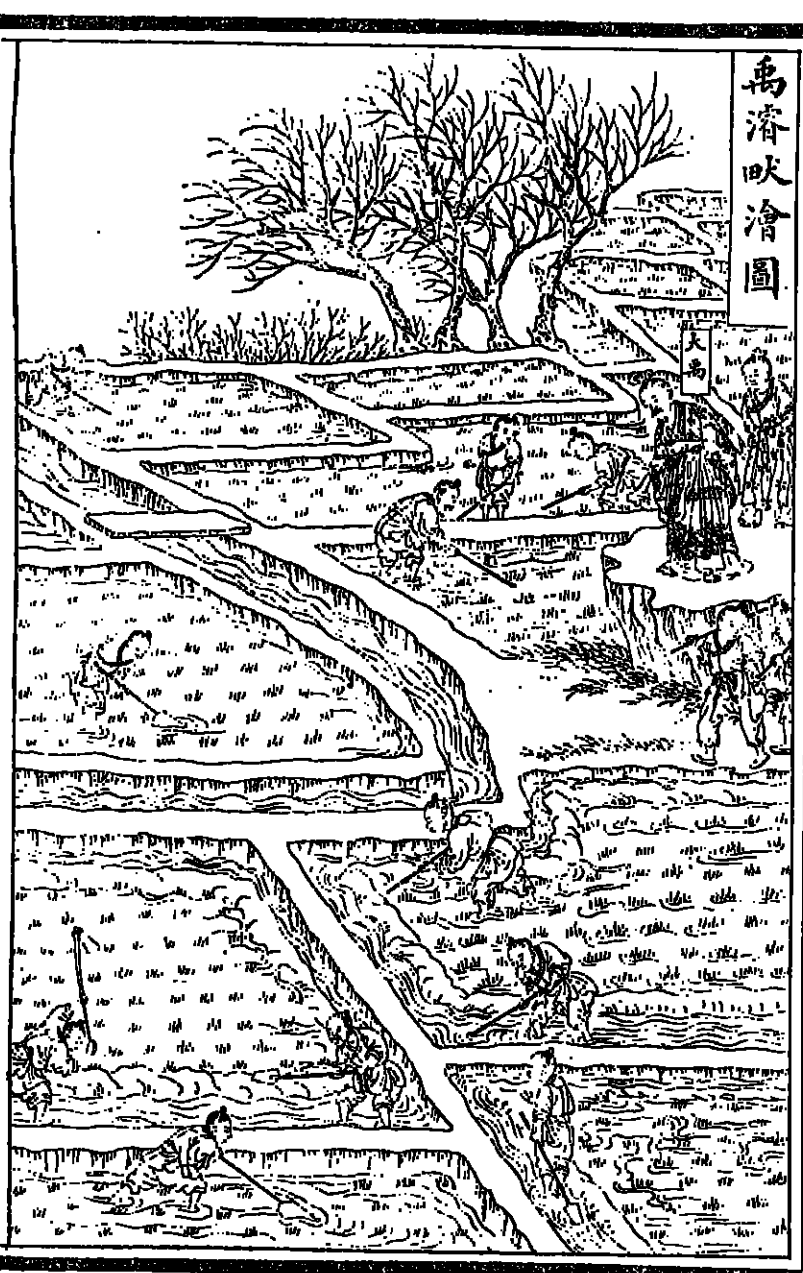


Towed scrape-dredge or rolling suspender, the *hun chuang* illustrated in the *Ho Kung Chih Chih Tzu Shuo*. Drawn along the bottom by a vessel proceeding upstream, it raised clouds of silt from the bed (thence the name), and so increased suspension clearance.

considerable military importance. In the deep gorges near the Himalayas and Tibet, wooden cantilever bridges were used.

Because of their concentration on wood as the basic material, the Chinese had little use for arches in building construction. They did, however, develop an arch bridge described by Fugl-Meyer as "an ideal engineering product" and much superior to the inefficient Roman arch. The Chinese arch was a thin shell stabilized by shear walls. "Another remarkable invention of Chinese bridge engineers," Dr. Needham informs us, "was that of the complete circle structure, in which the arch is mirrored under water.

The first was built in the fifteenth century, and is still in use. Most Chinese arches are semi-circular, but the pointed (Gothic) arch, which gives a greater clearance for ships' masts, is also found. The segmental arch, in which the form is a segment of a circle much less than a semi-circle, developed in Europe in the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries, the Ponte Vecchio of Florence being perhaps the most famous example, with a span of 98ft. and a rise of 18ft. It was preceded by more than seven centuries by the Great Stone Bridge of Li Chihun. Built about 610, the bridge has a span of 123ft and a rise of 24ft: it has the remarkable feature



A late Ching representation of Yu the Great exhorting irrigation workers. The caption quotes the words: "I caused the channels and canals to be dug and deepened..."

of perforated spandrels. It is quite clear to Dr. Needham that Europe copied the segmental arch from China: "though almost nothing can be said about the details of the transmission we are not disposed to doubt the reality of the influence."

The suspension bridge is of ancient origin in both the New and Old Worlds but, even here, Dr. Needham has doubts about independent invention, and suggests the Amerindians may have learnt of it from the Chinese. Iron chain suspension bridges in China were built from the sixth century: they were discussed in Europe in the sixteenth century but not built until the eighteenth. It is perhaps appropriate that the 4,200ft

span of the Golden Gate bridge should have been built in a city with such strong Chinese connections.

The hydraulic engineering problems of China are of a different kind from those of Europe. Most of the rain occurs during three or four summer months, and the monsoon climate shows great annual fluctuations in rainfall. As a result, watercourses may be almost dry for much of the time, but have to cope with occasional very large flows. The river systems of the four main rivers of China are almost certainly the Yangtze, the Yellow River, the flow is much less than that of the Yangtze, but whereas the Yangtze is surrounded throughout its length by higher ground (so

that floods are contained, the Yellow River now runs for miles above the surrounding land. Further, its silt content is of 10 per cent, compared with 1 per cent for the Yangtze.

Needham's section on nautical modes of thought defines the essential nature of the Chinese ship construction which the Yellow River as Taohu apart from that of the rest of the world. "The Chinese hull is low dykes set far apart; on a large number of transverse high dykes or bulkheads. It is derived not from the floating wooden log, but from the bamboo, with its solid succulent, and the junk (in its original form) succeeded. Dr. Needham's figures represent both stem and stern are society, only the latter being personified in Kun, who was (unjustly) killed, and the junk (in its original form) succeeded. Dr. Needham's figures represent both stem and stern are society, only the latter being personified in Kun, who was (unjustly) killed, and the junk (in its original form) succeeded. Dr. Needham's figures represent both stem and stern are society, only the latter being personified in Kun, who was (unjustly) killed, and the junk (in its original form) succeeded.

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The hazardous nature of Chinese river navigation required the early development of effective stern-sweeps and rudders: and of effective helmsmen! Chao Yen-Wei, writing in the early thirteenth century about the descent of river rapids by the boats of Chiekang and Fukieng, quotes a local proverb: "A boat may be made of paper as long as it has an iron helmsman." The hanging of rudders on Chinese ships was quite different from that of the West, the use of pintles and gudgeons being unknown. The bearings for a Chinese rudder are open jaws through which pass not pintles but the rudder post itself: the open jaws permit the rudder to be raised in shallow water, but to hang below the ship's bottom in deeper water to assist in preventing leeward drift. The stern-post rudder first appears in Europe about 1180. The Chinese axial rudder (not strictly a stern-post rudder, since there was no stern-post) dates from the first century ad.

A major development of Chinese seaborne shipping occurred after 1264 when Kubliki Khan fixed his capital near modern Peking and, pending the remodelling of the Grand Canal, the grain tribute had to come north by sea. In the early fifteenth century, the maritime expeditions of the Ming also led to substantial shipbuilding (including nine-masted treasure ships over 400ft long). One of the most fascinating aspects of these voyages of exploration (under the command of Cheng Ho) is that they were contemporaneous with those of the Portuguese under Henry of Avis. While the Admiral of the Triple Treasure was sailing his junks down the east coast of Africa, Henry the Navigator's barques and caravels were travelling down the west. But they were never to meet. The anti-maritime party triumphed at the Chinese court, the Grand Canal replaced the sea route for grain tribute, and the fleets decayed. By the time Vasco da Gama was in the Indian Ocean in 1498, the Chinese had been gone for fifty years. In comparing the Chinese and Portuguese voyages, Dr. Needham tells us of a fundamental difference of purpose: "While the entire Chinese operations were those of a navy paying friendly visits to foreign ports, the Portuguese east of Suez engaged themselves in total war."

The full story of these fifteenth-

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Dr. Needham was head of the British scientific mission to China during the war. Then and subsequently he was given access to places and material not readily available to others. That he seized his opportunities so vigorously (abandoning a career in biochemistry on the way) is something for which we must be very grateful. *Science and Civilization in China* is the monumental result. The present volume, like its predecessors, requires us radically to re-think the history of scientific and technological innovation. We must in future treat Europeans as the

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The far-flung microscope

RAYMOND PHINEAS STEARNS: *Science in the British Colonies of America*

768pp, University of Illinois Press (American University Publishers' Group), £9.50.

With the exception of Brooke Hindle's *Pursuit of Science in Revolutionary America*, which covered roughly the half-century ending in 1789, there is nothing with which *Science in the British Colonies of America* may be strictly compared. It ranges over the scientific interests of American colonials from the early sixteenth century to 1770, the end of the Old Colonial Era. For much of this time, science in America was pretty thin on the ground, if we are to take the word "science" in any way like its modern sense. At least in the earlier parts of his book, R. P. Stearns is content to portray the activity of collecting, naming and classifying data, especially from the natural world.

Despite repercussions on the study of medicine and natural history in particular, the first ambition of most of his early dramatic personae was to create fame or fortune in the Old World. Their effect, even so, was not trivial, for they showed the inadequacy of the cosmology (in the widest sense) of the world of such authorities as Pliny, Dioscorides and Aristotle. At a more practical level,

shiploads of plants and seeds were soon crossing the Atlantic in both directions, and new European herbaria were produced in large numbers out of their necessity.

In 1661 the newly founded Royal Society made provision for correspondence with scientists in distant parts, including the Americas, and in fact John Winthrop Jr, Governor of Connecticut, was one of the original Fellows. By 1783, fifty-three Fellows had been elected from the British colonies of North America, twenty for reasons of prestige—they were governors in the colonies. These links with England undoubtedly gave a sense of purpose to many an isolated scholar. The exclamations of Cotton Mather (1693) on the vanishing of the microscope through a microscope ("There is not a Fly but what would confute an Atheist") gain in poignancy when we consider how far away was the nearest microscope. The links with England, on the other hand, have tended to make Professor Stearns satisfied with that part of science in America of which there is evidence in Royal Society records. At all events, this makes for a new slant on that many-sided subject, Royal Society history.

Whether or not the Royal Society replaced "the dead hand of ancient science, stiffened by the Schoolmen, with a dynamic new instrument of planned research," as Professor

expert in every one of the many fields that are covered. For example, Dr. Needham is not an engineer. He demonstrates in the present volume that he does not know the difference between two of the engineer's basic surveying tools—the theodolite and the level—a surprising lacuna in someone reputed to be interested in instruments, and who seemed to have a better idea of the distinction in volume three.

Science and Civilization in China, though, is not to be judged by the normal standards of scholarship—indeed it is doubtful whether the phrase "scholarship" has any useful meaning in the context of what has been attempted. We should not ask, Will it stand the test of time? or, Is it accurate? because these questions are quite unimportant compared with the fact that Dr. Needham has opened up a whole new world of inquiry to us which will keep historians of science busy for generations to come. The important fact about this work is not whether its conjectures are correct or its details precise; the important fact is that it is very exciting.

Stearns over-enthusiastically claims, the eighteenth century saw the establishment of a colonial science owing much to it. The Society provided finance, books, and instruments, in addition to constructive criticism. But the colonial scientist was no longer a mere "field agent" for the Old World. L. B. Cohen's assessment was that with the sole exception of Franklin's work in electricity, there was no contribution to pure science, "whether concept, theory, law, or effect", made in the Americas before 1800 by a native or resident, and worthy of being recorded in every general history of scientific thought. Quoting Professor Cohen with mild disapproval, Professor Stearns substitutes his own criterion, albeit on the vague side. He demands "scientific ideas, illustrative of rationalizations and hypotheses based upon observations of data but transcending the data themselves".

His list of fourteen is a little strained, even misleading, and certainly an unnecessary adjunct to his history. His virtues are those of a historian of colonial society—or rather of an aspect of it which has an importance over and above the achievements of individuals. Although not always scientifically accurate, and occasionally unnecessarily diffuse, Professor Stearns' long book is a magnificent compendium, well documented, and in its breadth unlikely to be rivalled for many years to come.

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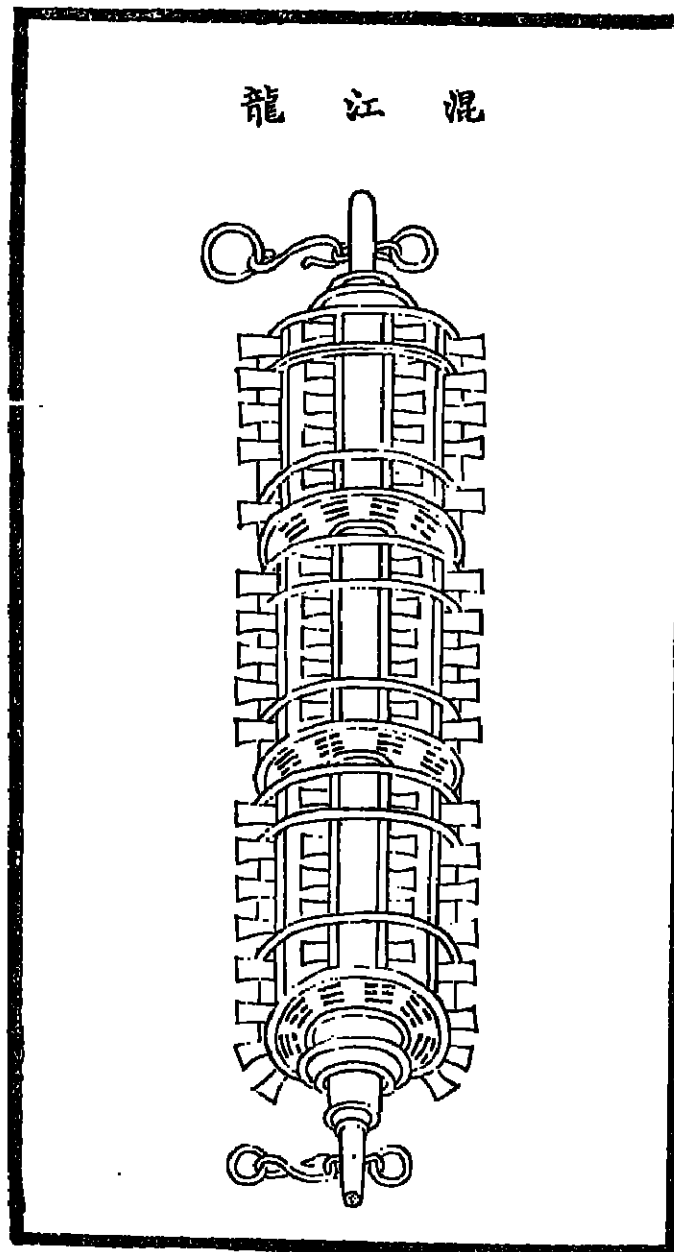
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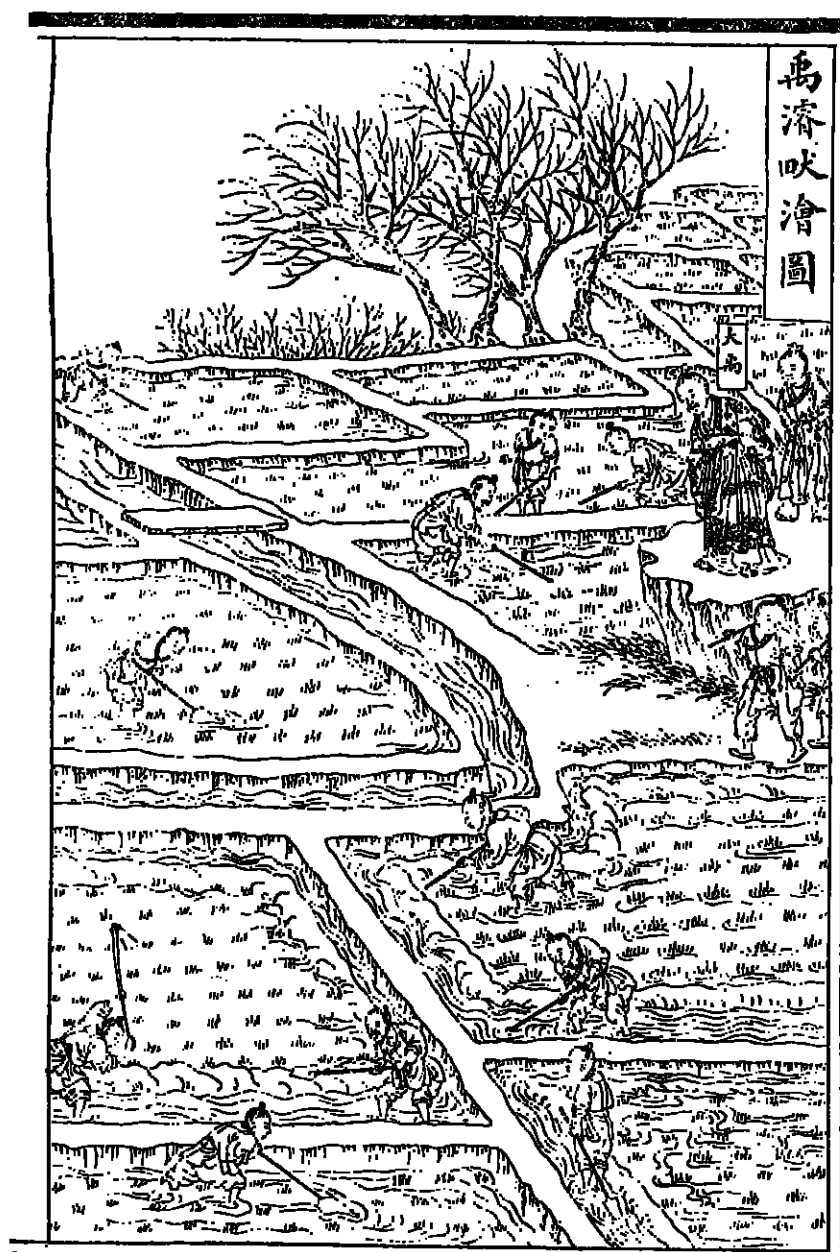
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In writing *Science and Civilisation in China*, Dr. Needham has necessarily had access to a less settled and sifted body of information than has been made available by the many previous scholars to anyone concerned with the history of science in the West. There are many gaps in the story, and fresh information is continually appearing. Further, the work suffers inevitably from the defect that the author cannot be an

The far-flung microscope

RAYMOND PHINEAS STEARNS: *Science in the British Colonies of America* 700pp, University of Illinois Press (American University Publishers' Group), £9.50.

With the exception of Brooke Hindle's *Pursuit of Science in Revolutionary America*, which covered roughly the half-century ending in 1789, there is nothing with which *Science in the British Colonies of America* may be strictly compared. It ranges over the scientific interests of American colonials from the early sixteenth century to 1770, the end of the Old Colonial Era. For much of this time, science in America was pretty thin on the ground, if we are to take the word "science" in any thing like its modern sense. At least in the earlier parts of his book, R. P. Stearns is content to portray the activity of collecting, naming and classifying data, especially from the natural world.

Despite repercussions on the study of medicine and natural history in particular, the first ambition of most of his early dramatist personae was to create fame or fortune in the Old World. Their effect, even so, was not trivial, for they showed the inadequacy of the cosmology (in the widest sense of the word) of such authorities as Ptolemy, Dioscorides and Aristotle. At a more practical level,

expert in every one of the many fields that are covered. For example, Dr. Needham is not an engineer. He demonstrates in the present volume that he does not know the difference between two of the engineer's basic surveying tools: the theodolite and the level—a surprising lacuna in someone reputed to be interested in instruments, and who seemed to have a better idea of the distinction in volume three.

Science and Civilisation in China, though it is not to be judged by the normal standards of scholarship—indeed it is doubtful whether the phrase "scholarly" has any useful meaning in the context of what has been attempted. We should not ask, Will it stand the test of time? or, Is it accurate? because these questions are quite unimportant compared with the fact that Dr. Needham has opened up a whole new world of inquiry to us which will keep historians of science busy for generations to come. The important fact about this work is not whether its conjectures are correct or its details precise: the important fact is that it is very exciting.

shiploads of plants and seeds were soon crossing the Atlantic in both directions, and new European herbaria were produced in large numbers out of sheer necessity.

In 1661 the newly founded Royal Society made provision for correspondence with scientists in distant parts, including the Americas, and in fact John Winthrop Jr, Governor of Connecticut, was one of the original Fellows. By 1783, fifty-three Fellows had been elected from the British colonies of North America, twenty for reasons of prestige—they were governors in the colonies. These links with England undoubtedly gave a sense of purpose to many an isolated scholar. The exclamations of Cotton Mather (1693) on the wonders he had seen through a microscope ("There is not a Fly but what would confute an Atheist") gain in poignancy when we consider how far away was the nearest microscope. The links with England, on the other hand, have tended to make Professor Stearns satisfied with that part of science in America of which there is evidence in Royal Society records. At all events, this makes for a new slant on that many-sided subject, Royal Society history.

Whether or not the Royal Society replaced "the dead hand of ancient science, stultified by the Schoolmen, with a dynamic new instrument of planned research", as Professor Stearns over-enthusiastically claims, the eighteenth century saw the establishment of a colonial science owing much to it. The Society provided finance, books, and instruments, in addition to constructive criticism. But the colonial scientist was no longer a mere "field agent" for the Old World. I. B. Cohen's assessment was that, with the sole exception of Franklin's work in electricity, there was no contribution to pure science, "whether concept, theory, law, or effect", made in the Americas before 1800 by a native or resident, and worthy of being recorded in every general history of scientific thought. Quoting Professor Cohen with mild disapproval, Professor Stearns substitutes his own criterion, albeit on the vague side. He demands "scientific illustrations of rationalizations and hypotheses based upon observations of data but transcending the data themselves".

His list of fourteen is a little skimmed, even misleading, and certainly an unnecessary adjunct to his history. His virtues are those of a historian of colonial society—or rather of an aspect of it which has an importance over and above the achievements of individuals. Although not always scientifically accurate, and occasionally unnecessarily diffuse, Professor Stearns's long book is a magnificent compendium, well documented, and in its breadth unlikely to be rivaled for many years to come.

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The Ethnarch of the Cypriots

P. N. VANEZIS:
Makarios: Faith and Power
196pp. Abelard-Schuman. £2.

His Beatitude Archbishop Makarios III, President of the Republic of Cyprus, has never had a very good press in Britain in contrast to the normal, and creditable, British attitude towards other leaders of colonial struggles for independence. Mau Mau in Kenya was a bitterly fought and bloody affair, and the public was exhorted by a Governor of Kenya to regard Jomo Kenyatta as "a leader to darkness and death"; but since the achievement of independence Kenya has been a most popular figure both in Britain and in the country itself. Harold Macmillan felt strongly the charm of Nkrumah, the Prison Graduate. Both Smuts and Washington have statues in London. It is Makarios's clerical character that makes the difference: an archbishop, we think, with historical memories of Becket and Laud, should stay out of politics and above all should have no association with political violence.

This attitude is ungenerous to Makarios and based on ignorance. The history of the Orthodox Church, of the Ottoman Empire, and of its successor states were as familiar to the British public as our own history or the history of Western Europe. It would be realized at once that the truth of the matter is the complete contrary: it would have been a shocking dereliction of duty for an orthodox archbishop in Makarios's position not to put himself at the head of the nationalist movement. He was the Ethnarch, the successor to a long line of men who under various rulers had been both spiritual and political leaders of the Cypriot

people. P. N. Vanezis does well to place at the start of his book, after two sensible but brief chapters on geography and ethnology, a chapter entitled "Cyprus and the Orthodox Church" which makes clear the position of this head of an autocephalic church who carries a sceptre and signs in the imperial vernacular.

The British public is also unfair to Makarios, as Dr Vanezis makes very plain, by not realizing that throughout the independence struggle he was always working for moderation. The evidence is unimpeachable, being drawn from the frequent complaints in General Grivas's diaries. Makarios is a man of keen intelligence. He saw far better than Grivas what was the likely final outcome of the independence struggle and he worked consciously towards it. The greatest chance that ever offered was when Sir John Harding was sent to Cyprus as Governor. For the first and perhaps the only time, a really first-class brain was brought to bear on the British side of the argument. Harding's intelligence was quick, robust and sinuous; Makarios responded to it with delighted recognition of an intellectual equal. For all that Harding had come to Cyprus apparently as a stern soldier not prepared to stand any nonsense from rebels, he was making rapid progress towards a sensible settlement on a basis acceptable to Makarios when, by a mischance, some of Grivas's voluminous and egotistical autobiographical papers were sold to the authorities by one of his confidants. From them it was deduced, erroneously, that Makarios was the real leader of the terrorist campaign instead of being the principal cross that Grivas had to bear.

From this flowed the decision to deport him to the Seychelles, and a

further three years of unnecessary bloodshed—since, but for this mistaken decision, Makarios and Harding would undoubtedly have reached agreement. The same decision wrecked an equally promising initiative, the proposals for a constitution put forward by Lord Radcliffe, because Makarios refused to consider them while he remained an exile under constraint. It was not until too late that the British realized that only when Makarios was in Cyprus, with the control of affairs in his hands, was there a chance of moderate counsel prevailing. There are many Greek Cypriots to this day who think that Cyprus would have been better off under the Radcliffe constitution than under the elaborate and unworkable one devised by Greece and Turkey at Zürich.

Both Radcliffe and Zürich excluded Enosis, the union with Greece which was the original slogan of the Cypriots' struggle. To Dr Vanezis, who writes as a personal and political supporter of Makarios, this is no fundamental defect, since, as he says, "the Archbi-hop's policy is undoubtedly now that of genuine independence." His cool attitude towards "the great idea" influences his judgment of Grivas, whose policy was and remains "enosis and only enosis". It would be unbecoming in a British commentator not to recognize his gifts as a guerrilla leader but, that being conceded, Grivas is, in the strictest sense of the term, a simple soldier. Born in Cyprus in 1896, he served in both world wars and also in the war against Turkey which ended tragically in 1922. A monarchist of the extreme right wing, in the last months of the German occupation of Greece he organized a resistance movement called Chi, or, in the words of C. M.

Woodhouse, the Chief British Liaison Officer with the Greek resistance, "formed a gang of thugs to fight the similar gangs of communists in the streets of Athens". For he thought the communists a greater danger than the Germans. In Grivas's mind Makarios was before independence, and remains today, an obstacle to the achievement of the Cypriot people's supreme national aim; it was from a similar circle of ideas that there came the inspiration for the attempted assassination of Makarios in March, 1970. (Dr Vanezis seems quietly amused by the fact that one of Harding's household staff put a time-bomb under his bed; if some reports are true, the assassination attempt of 1970 also found a collaborator among the Archbishop's own establishment.) Grivas has now returned clandestinely to Cyprus to carry on in his old age the struggle for Enosis; his chances against Makarios are not to be rated highly. Superior intelligence should carry the day, though the small group of Grivas's supporters might yet include enough fanatics to upset the balance of brain power.

The account given by Dr Vanezis of the events of the past eleven years, since the establishment of the Republic, follows faithfully the official Greek Cypriot line. It is as well to have this plainly set out, though it involves some omission and selection of evidence. The origin of the inter-communal war which began in 1963 is quite simply presented under orders from Ankara, on December 24, 1963, the Turkish extremists in Cyprus opened fire. A more objective presentation will be found in Robert Stephens's *Cyprus, a Place of Arms*, a book to which Dr Vanezis pays deserved tribute and from which he quotes extensively. In this the origin of the trouble is dated from December 21,

and responsibility is divided equally. The story of such events is very sketchily told by Vanezis; there is for instance reference to the clandestine, in the island of 7,000 Greek land troops. Nor is there any account of November, 1967, the attack by Grivas on the Turkish forces of Kophinou and Ayios horos led to an ultimatum Ankara and the withdrawal of island of Grivas and all the troops. There has been speculation that Makarios, who had been formed of the proposed assassination, was not displeased at the prospect of rid of the chief support Enosis and the means which might have used to that. Dr Vanezis might well have use of this incident to reinforce antithesis between the m Makarios and the firebrand but, however enticing the doubt, prudence recommends judicious silence.

Dr Vanezis writes smoothly and makes some effort at impartiality. His principal aim is to describe the personal Makarios. He gives a fairly biography but scarcely brings full depths of that fascinating; perhaps he finds him a little, as his publishers, Makarios's good sense and humour, moderation and, but, as he is duly praised, but enough is made of his other characteristic of cool, searching quick intelligence. To find a of a quality which would be remarkable in any world state emerging from the peasantry small island is a demonstration of the eccentricity of his own incisiveness and resolution like other great Cypriot, the B Theodora.

The zig-zag party line

T. W. ADAMS:
Akai: The Communist Party of Cyprus
284pp. Stanford: Hoover Institution Press. \$6.

The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace of Stanford, California, is preparing a series of studies on non-ruling Communist Parties, and this is the second, following one on Venezuela.

It may cause some surprise to find an island with a population of only just over half a million thus pushing forward into the forefront of American attention, but there are good reasons. First of all, Cyprus is in an area of great strategic interest. The reinforced Soviet Mediterranean fleet prowls round its coasts as unobtrusively as the American Sixth Fleet, it is right in the middle of the area of conflict between the Arabs and the Israelis (and Akai is strongly anti-Israeli), and, quite apart from the Great Power struggle, it is at any moment capable of producing a serious quarrel, even war, between two members of Nato, Greece and Turkey.

Secondly, this is in local terms a powerful Communist Party. It won

about 40 per cent of the votes at the last election and T. W. Adams calculates, on the basis of membership figures, that it is proportionately the largest non-ruling Communist Party in the world. A final point in favour of the study, at least in circles less single-mindedly serious than the Hoover Institute, is the amusement to be derived from watching the twistings and turnings of the party line in accordance with the latest word from Moscow. All subject Communist parties leave behind them down the years a record of sharp zigzags of policy, but if the wake of the British Communist Party, as the yacht-had said to the novice helmsman, would break a rattlesnake's back, Akai's wake would make a tape-worm giddy.

The acronym Akai stands for "Progressive Party of the Working People". It is a long-established party, firmly based on a trade union organization which is so efficient and also so moderate in its demands as to be enthusiastically preferred by employers to the right-wing federation favoured by Mr Adams and his compatriots. It is rigidly faithful to Moscow, disciplined and regularly purged. The

leaders are old men, set in their ways, happy bureaucrats. Its ostensible policy is the dull and uninspiring one of general support for the government of Archbishop Makarios. In fact it is respectable to the point of being boring.

The reason is that there is really only one political issue in Cyprus, namely Enosis, and, unfortunately for Akai, up to quite recently every party had to take up an explicit position. In 1931 Enosis was denominated counter-revolutionary; at the end of the war, when it looked as though the Communists would take over in Greece, Akai favoured it. It would be easy enough to go on; the party has been for and against Enosis a dozen times over the past quarter of a century, and now is against not only because that is the Moscow line but also because it could hardly survive in a Cyprus united with Greece. They dare not say so explicitly, because that could lose them support, so they talk about autonomy and stress the importance of unity behind the Archbishop. The fact is that the status quo suits the Russians perfectly. They don't want Greece, a Nato member, to receive an accession of strength; they want the problem to remain unsolved so as to provide troubled waters for them to fish in and to keep Turkish attention turned south rather than north; they can usually rely on a friendly vote from Cyprus at the United Nations; and they may hope that a Cyprus which continues independent could at a later date offer them valuable bases. Inactivity and the status quo suit Akai also, since it sees Makarios gradually drifting away from Enosis.

Mr Adams has done some valuable research and is justified in his claim that this is the first comprehensive study of Akai in English. It is important not to read the introduction by Jan F. Triska, the "Series Editor", at most a shuddering glance may be spared for his jargon-ridden schematism before passing on to Mr Adams's cool, clear, and unafraid prose.

Emergence of Libya

ADRIAN PELT:
Libyan Independence and the United Nations
A Case of Planned Decolonization
1,016pp. Yale University Press, for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. £15.75.

When in November, 1949, the General Assembly of the United Nations voted that the former Italian colony of Libya was to achieve its independence not later than the beginning of 1952 it also voted to appoint a commissioner to assist the Libyan people in drawing up a constitution and in establishing a national government. The official appointed was a Dutchman, Adrian Pelt, and in his book, *Libyan Independence and the United Nations*, he gives his own detailed account of how the assembly's decision was carried out.

It is an instructive story and one which benefits immeasurably from the use Mr Pelt is able to make of his own records and of hitherto unpublished UN documents. When he arrived in Libya early in 1950 there were no national institutions of any kind and the country was still being administered as three separate units: Cyrenaica and Tripolitania by the British, the Pezzan by France. What is more, for reasons of imperial interest both powers were anxious to preserve their positions by seeking to ensure that the links between the three regional administrations were kept to a minimum. As for the people of Libya, they were very much divided internally about what type of state they wanted: was it to be federal or unitary? Who, if anyone, was to be its leader? And yet, in a remarkably short space of time all these obstacles were overcome, largely by the tenacity of the Libyans themselves.

The story is told at excessive length, however, and there is a great deal of material—notably about debates at the United Nations itself and about the difficult rela-

tions which Mr Pelt experienced at the international council set up to advise him—which could have been left out. Further, even in the account of Libyans' political development, mass of detail the reader has to wade through means that he may miss some of the more basic issues, such as the fact that the Constituent Assembly, for instance, the fact that the representatives for each of the regions meant that the support a federal, as opposed to a form of government (Cyrenaicans and the Pezzan were, inevitably, in a majority this is a point which tends to in a prolonged discussion these representatives were chosen.

Finally, despite its length, it is a number of important issues it cannot hope to remain for a standard work. Not only Pelt been unable to consult important sources of information for example the British and Foreign Office archives—but former international civil servants had to remain overly cautious in their judgments. It may be asserted, that the emergence of independent Libya can be regarded as a success-story for the Nations, but to give us his piece of evidence the fact that country enjoyed seventeen years of political stability under King Idris.

Nevertheless, when all has been said it is too easy to see the period before the 1969 revolution so many of Libya's streets squares were given the name "Pelt". Without his long experience international organizations as sensible advice Libya might be a very much more difficult towards independence.

POSTAGE: INLAND 21p ABROAD

CRIME

Beneath the guilt

T. A. CRITCHLEY and P. D. JAMES:
The Maul and The Pear Tree
The Ratcliffe Highway Murders 1811
214pp. Constable. £2.85

Amid the squalor and horror of this absorbing book are sudden unexpected flashes of civilized life or, to use horrible language, "glimpses of gracious living." The book describes the murder of two families within the space of eleven days and the suicide of the supposed murderer in prison. Almost the last act on earth of one of the first batch of victims was to send out his maid-servant at midnight to buy oysters. Here was a struggling shopkeeper expecting to buy oysters at that time of night and, as we learn from this book, at only a penny a dozen and fresh from the Whitstable boats. On the night before the second crime the murderer had a good supper "off fowls". No battery birds were they. Life in the East End of London in the glorious days of the Regent evidently offered something which the gourmet of the West End in the 1970s might well have envied.

The whole story, which is admirably unfolded for us by T. A. Critchley and P. D. James, gives not only an account of the murders but also a first-hand picture of life on the borders of Wapping; their account should be clearly set against the gilded picture of Regency England with which we are only too familiar. Three decades before the crimes were committed Johnson, in order to illustrate the size and variety of London, had urged his listeners to "explore Wapping". We can see what he meant from the sketch of the district with which the book begins—the river-dominating the whole and bearing to its banks an endless flow of mortals whose existence and prosperity were governed by the 13,000 vessels which in these days dropped anchor in the Port of London. Yet for all the inevitable casualty of the river front we get the impression that it rested on a foundation of respectability—fine churches (including St George's-in-the-East), active clergymen, hard-working doctors, and honest tradesmen.

In this area in the winter of 1811 there were the two Ratcliffe Highway murders. The first victims were a silk mercer (who sent for the oysters), his wife, baby, and apprentice from Devonshire; a few days later a middle-aged publican was murdered with his wife and servant. Shortly afterwards a young seaman, John Williams, who had lodged at the Pear Tree public house by the river and was under arrest, hanged himself in prison. Four days after death his

body was slowly paraded through the streets and was made to pause for ten minutes outside the homes of both sets of victims. Although the Home Secretary (Richard Ryder) seems to have had some idea that this gruesome procession should be allowed, it was left to a busybody, Sir John Carr, to propose the exact form of the exhibition with the weapons stuck to the platform behind the murderer's head. Sir John Carr is presumably the traveller who was a deserved target for Byron's scorn. Are they not written in the book of Carr, Green Tins's flight, and Froppe's wandering star?

One of two personalities familiar to history wander in and out of the story. "A City Alderman named Wood" is that active, stormy dignitary who was to be the champion of Queen Caroline and of many other radical causes. He was at this time one of the Middlesex county magistrates and because of the general alarm he seems to have been called in for consultations with the local magistrates. He spent Christmas afternoon carrying the murderer's weapons through the streets to Newgate, and he was subsequently in conference for several hours with the local magistrates. Compared with judicial methods today everything seems to have been rather hazy and informal. When the magistrates had to examine some Irish suspects for rumours were spread that the whole thing was a Popish plot a clergyman was added to the bench. This was Thomas Thirlwall, who was a man of strong opinions with a reputation as a writer. He ordered one of the female witnesses who had admitted to being a Roman Catholic: "Cross yourself." He presumably did this to make certain whether she was speaking the truth, but a fellow-magistrate interrupted him: "That's her business, not ours."

These particular murders exercised an almost morbid fascination over do Quincy; they form an important part of his essay, "On Murder considered as one of the Fine Arts"; and he wrote of Williams ("On the Knocking at the Gate in Macbeth") that the Ratcliffe Highway murders had procured for him "a brilliant and undying reputation. All other murders look pale by the deep crimson of his." The authors of this book would not agree with do Quincy, but put the question whether Williams was not in reality the eighth victim of the true murderer or murderers. To us in the twentieth century that question is unlikely to be answered, but all who wish to know what the East End of London was like in 1811, how the policemen and night-watchmen worked, and how public opinion in a less squeamish age than our own viewed these matters, will find a firm answer to their questions in every chapter of this excellent book.

Ritual victim?

DAVID A. YALLOP:
To Encourage the Others
305pp. W. H. Allen. £2.50.

Even those, and there are bound to be some, who question David Yallop's assumptions must grant that *To Encourage the Others* is a model of protest. Though passionately argued, it is blunt in its accusations, checkable in its evidence, and clear in its aim. It starts with an open letter to the Home Secretary asking him to set up a full-scale public inquiry into the case of Derek Bentley, a boy of fifteen, hanged in 1953 for the murder of a policeman who was in fact shot by Christopher Craig, his partner in a burglary escape. Bentley was unnamed and was actually in police custody at the time of the shooting.

"Yes, I thought Bentley was going to be reprieved. He certainly should have been." The book quotes these words from the trial judge, the late Lord Goddard, in an interview with the author; and they

are terrible words in the context of Mr Yallop's central argument. For Craig was only sixteen and too young to hang, and Mr Yallop maintains that the death of Bentley was required by authority as a kind of sacrifice to appease public wrath, to hearten the police, and warn the disorderly young. It was the judge's confidence in an eventual reprieve that allowed the proceedings against Bentley to be treated, he also insists, "almost as a symbolic ritual."

Mr Yallop alleges that the youth was mentally subnormal and that not all the relevant medical evidence was before the Home Secretary, the late Lord Kilmer, when considering whether to grant a reprieve. As for public opinion, this diverged strongly from what official opinion, according to Mr Yallop, expected of it. There were even many pro-hangers who shrank from this hanging. Nor would it be necessary to go along with all the deductions in this book to feel that the possibility of such a situation ever arising again makes intolerable the idea of any return to the death penalty.

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HISTORY OF EDUCATION

History of Education is a new half-yearly journal edited by Malcolm Seshorne and sponsored by the History of Education Society, which was founded in 1967 to promote the study of this subject in all its aspects. This is the only journal in Britain entirely devoted to the history of education though the subject is widely studied in colleges and universities. Articles range from schooling in Britain and abroad at different periods, and the teaching of specific subjects, through historical remains, universities and colleges, to government action, administration, and philosophies of education.

Volume 1 Number 1 January 1972
Contents: The Study of the History of Education, Asa Briggs; 1870: The Ruling Option, Norman Morris; Some Forerunners of R. H. Tawney's *Education and Democracy*, R. A. Lowe; The Open Air School Movement in Sheffield, David A. Turner; The Rights of Ignorance: Dutch Educational Policy in Belgium 1815-30, Simon Schama. Book reviews, 104 pages plus 4 pages of plates.

Annual subscription £2 post free, single copies £1

David & Charles Newton Abbot Devon

Enchantment under the threshold

KATHLEEN RAINE:
The Lost Country
53 p. D. J. Press, London.
Harvard University, £1.40

JACK KIRKPUP:
The Echoing Tip
75pp. Methuen, £1.50 (paperback).
75p.

JAMES KIRKPUP:
The Body Servant
60pp. Dent, £2.

CHRISTY BROWN:
Come Softly to My Wake
50pp. Secker and Warburg, £1.25.

Kathleen Raine's "lost country", as anyone familiar with her writing might guess, is that enchanted subliminal region of ancient mythic springs, dreamy imaginings and mystical spirituality which, lost though it may be, still needs to erect stout barricades against the grubby paws of an invading modern barbarism.

The rubble clanking at the gate
Haze slugs of a future age;
They will break in, yet never find

Lost Eden, but the sacred ground
Of those who live by bread alone...
Beauty's unmeasurable gift,
To touch with silent, secret joy,
The crowds that envy and desire.
Let the Lamanté Union eat cake.
Yet three aspects of this technically
highly accomplished book prevent
Miss Raine's unfashionable attitudes
from disappearing into a thin mist
of elusive Platonic absolutes and
wanly nostalgic gestures. The first is
a sometimes superbly delicate responsiveness to Nature which grounds
the poetry in some recognizably substantial experience; the second is
her acute way of interweaving an otherwise
merely abstract and assertive
Lost Eden mythology with more specific
and localized excursions into her
own past; and the third is a Yeatsian
device of externalizing that shadowy
"silent, secret joy" into an affirmatively
rhetorical verse whose dogmatic
metrical ring cannily translates
esoteric privacy into clear,
controlled public statement.

The earth of Eden, I have read,
In some old wise forgotten page,
Is sound; and trees of Paradise
The woven music of that chord
Sing by the morning choir of stars;

Charles's "lost country" and flow
From original concord grow
Texture perceptible to sense.
That heavy-handed over-derivative
second line gives the Yeatsian
game away, of course, so that there
are losses as well as gains to be calculated.
If Yeats could objectify
urgent personal experience into
remanent myth without losing grip on
the complexities of the immediate,
Miss Raine, here at least, clearly cannot:
the smack of simple humanity
is precisely what Yeats
refuses and Miss Raine retreats
from. Nevertheless, the lessons she
has so evidently learnt from the old
master - rhythmic control and
purity of diction in particular - do
more than stand her in good stead;
they provide absolutely crucial techniques
for supplying firmness and
body to a poetic attitude which, given
the isolated and reactionary values
it embodies, seems constantly in
danger of disintegrating into the
fragments of a solitary, obscurantist,
self-involved dream.

Jack Kirkup is also a "mystical"
poet of a kind; but whereas Miss
Raine's cool, definitive diction is
interestingly played off against the
visionary eccentricities of her subject-

matter, Mr. Clemo's language merely
mimes the muddled swarm of images
which make up his private world.
The result is an overcharged, overheated
poetry, a thrashing whirlpool
of inflated, quickly unpredictable
metaphors which seem selected by no
discernible pattern of imaginative
logic.

To plant the cross in the nerves
Intensifies the wellock sun;
Faith's ravaged fibre now revives
Where the blood thrives,
And I feel in your flushed curves,
In your kiss, the world-renewing sun.

James Kirkup, by contrast, manages
to fuse imaginative invention
with the steadiest kind of objectivity.
Each poem in the first section of this
new collection devotes itself to exploring
a single organ of the human body;
and the result is a unique blend
of relaxed free-wheeling whimsy
with clinical rigour. "Correct
Compassion", perhaps, Mr
Kirkup's best-known poem, springs
to mind as a central clue to the point
of the project: the "compassion"
lies not in the emergence of subjective
moral statements from a
described situation but in the subtle,
alternatively tough and tender wit

with which the object is scrupulously
dissected and served up. With
limits, this works admirably. The
volume as a whole, on the other
hand, there is an observable
between self-consciously
poems of this sort and deeper
seriousness. In "Memoranda
Bertrand Russell", for example,
which directly reveals the
emotions carefully excluded from
the lighter pieces. It would be a
division of genres here.

Christy Brown is an Irishman
known for his autobiographical
book, *Down All the Days*; and it is
not to feel that, in comparison
the undoubted talents displayed
that book, these poems come as
a surprise. They are rambling, diffuse
of word-spinning, perceptive as
telligent enough, but unshaped
artefacts and over-reliant on a
single metaphor. The worst aspect
of the book (most painfully evident
in the poem about Brendan Behan)
is of Irish self-parody - a celebratory
stage-Irishman feckless gusto
redeemed by the faintest hint of
irony.

ANTHROPOLOGY

In a creed outworn

RAYMOND FIRTH:
Rank and Religion in Tikopia
424pp. Allen and Unwin, £5.

Raymond Firth's massive anthropological
examination of the Tikopia
inhabitants of a small Polynesian
outlier on the eastern edge of the
Solomon Islands, continues an
established, *Rank and Religion in Tikopia*
completes his trilogy, "Studies
in Tikopia Religion", the two previous
works being *The Work of the Gods in Tikopia* (1940, 1967) and
Tikopia Ritual and Belief (1967). It
was planned as a study of paganism
following Professor Firth's first visit
to the island in 1928-29, although by
this time about half of the inhabitants
were already Christians. The
book has now emerged, however,

to show the general dimension of Tikopia
religious activity and belief over
nearly two generations, ending in the
radical reorientation of the system now
manifest after a dramatic, complete
conversion of the last upholders of pagan-
ism.

The first three-quarters of the
book, comprising ten chapters, is a
detailed examination of the ways in
which traditional religious beliefs
were consistent with the social and
political structure of the Tikopia.
The chiefs were also the priests, and
therefore their rank "implied forty
years ago a close relationship between
status-holding in the society in the
socio-political field and leadership
in the pagan religious field". Professor
Firth demonstrates this in a variety
of contexts: in the conceptualization
and material expression of spirits
and their ordering in terms of the social
and power structure; in Tikopia
theology ("their narrative and descriptive
materials about their gods"); in ritual;
and in the attitudes and activities of
spirit mediums. This section is neatly
rounded off by a short chapter,
"Epitome of Tikopia Pagan Worship",
worship being seen as "a kind of human
control mechanism extruded into the
ritual sphere and endowed with a special
sacred quality". Thus rites "brought

people together in relation to their
chief (and) provided occasions for
demonstration of clan and district
ties".
All this is worked out with the
richness of detail which characterizes
so much of Professor Firth's
ethnographic writing on the Tikopia
(and there are now several thousand
pages in book form alone). Traditional
concepts of belief are shown to
have had ramified meanings at
various levels of society, exemplified
by closely associated ritual acts. Yet
the writing can be so dense that
occasionally the style becomes prolix,
and the form and burden of his argument
sag beneath the weight of information
marshalled to demonstrate its
validity. It may seem cantankerous
to suggest this, but there are times
when Professor Firth could more
profit from the services of an editor
more removed from the Tikopia
situation in which the ethnographer
has been involved for so long and to
which he is so profoundly committed.

This commitment expresses itself
in several ways. For example, the
care with which he employs a predominantly
Tikopia model in this section
as "primarily a generalized systematic
statement of the patterns and
processes of Tikopia religious belief
and ritual" contrasts with his
approach in the last quarter of the
book. This deals with the conversion
to Christianity, which was complete
by 1956. Here the aims and tone
change. Professor Firth says on
two occasions that he made no systematic
examination of local Christian
beliefs, and indeed his approach
in this part is almost impressionistic
in comparison with the closely-woven
documentation of the pagan section.

This is rather surprising when one
remembers that the process of conversion
began before even his first visit.
Certainly, the passage of events
which culminated in the baptism of
all but one of the last pagans is
treated with much insight and compassion.
But one feels that Professor
Firth, a Tikopia by adoption with
a New Zealand and, intellectually,
a Maori background, regrets to

some degree the replacement of
the local religious system by the
universalist doctrines of the Melanesian
Mission. Thus he sees the conversion
of the last pagans as a deliberate
and dignified act taken to maintain
the integrity of the social fabric,
involving considerable moral dilemmas
for those concerned. These
Tikopia, by consciously giving up
something particular to themselves,
were dismissing rather than negating
their gods in favour of a more plausible
alternative, a system of belief
which also brought certain material
rewards. Other anthropologists might
take a less romantic and more cynical
view.

The nature of Polynesian religions
and the reasons for Christian conversion
during the past 150 years are not
well documented in the anthropological
literature, and it is tempting
to ask if Professor Firth's extensive
studies of Tikopia paganism can
be used in a comparative sense.
Obviously the limits within
which he has deliberately worked
and the particular circumstances of
the Tikopia condition the appropriateness
of such an operation. However,
Professor Firth emphasizes that
the Tikopia acted by choice, according
to the relevance of a variety of
factors at any one time. A similar
situation could have existed on other
Polynesian islands where extensive
historical information is now lacking.
There are certain analogies, for
example with the position in the
Cook Islands between 1820 and
1850.

Rank and Religion in Tikopia tells
us much about Tikopia religion
through the medium of one man
who, to the debt of colleagues in
many parts of the world, has devoted
years to the study of a small island
people now renowned in anthropological
literature. One is left wondering
to what extent Professor Firth's sensitive
and comprehensive investigations
have affected the Tikopia themselves.
For instance, did their "traditional"
world-view, already threatened by 1928, assume
a new coherence in response to his
questionings? Perhaps Tikopia now
needs a native-born ethno-historian.

GOLLANCZ

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by Joan Alken, V. C. Clinton-Baddeley, Amanda Cross, Charles
Drummond, Lesley Egan, Cella Fremlin, Kenneth O'Hara,
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★ SCIENCE FICTION ★

by Isaac Asimov, Arthur C. Clarke, Richard Cowper, Philip K.
Dick, Ursula Le Guin, Colin Kapp, Larry Niven, etc.

GOLLANCZ

Looking for answers in the abyss

HANS-JÜRGEN HEISE:
Uhrenvergleich
88pp. Hamburg: Claassen, DM 12.

KURT MARTI:
Republikanische Gedichte
48pp. Neuwied: Luchterhand, DM 6.20.

HEINZ PIONTEK:
Tot oder lebendig
95pp. Hamburg: Hoffmann und
C Campe, DM 15.

JÜRGEN BECKER:
Schnee
38pp.

GUNTHER SCHULZ:
Rezensierte Gedichte
61pp.

Herlin: Literarisches Colloquium,
DM 3 each.

The members of this poetic quintet
may be playing different tunes on a
variety of instruments, but the
sounds they make are remarkably
similar in that they are all seekers
after an uncertain goal, and have a
common antipathy towards organized
society.

Hans-Jürgen Heise is perhaps the
most thematically adventurous of
the ensemble. It is a pity he has
chosen to call his volume *Uhrenvergleich*:
time is indeed a central issue
for him, but the poems themselves
are on the whole far more subtle
and sensitive than this rather con-
trived title would seem to indicate.
The last five words of the closing
poem hold the key to Heise's principal
theme: "Der Abgrund gibt uns
Sicherheit" (The abyss/offers us
security). The paradox of certainty
in the anything but secure depths of
the abyss is more than a little
reminiscent of the Dadaists' rejection

of rationality and technological
progress as hallucinations induced
by the drug of materialism, and
their consequent plunge into the
void, their affirmation of the essential
meaninglessness of the non-
rational natural universe (Dada was
not all nihilism and negation).

Yet whereas their generation
found the gulf between natural
world and civilized society unbridgeable
and pollution of the spirit, so
to speak, as now irreversible, Heise
does not despair. He can assimilate
and juggle with the paraphernalia of
modern technology with all the
freshness of the Dadaists in their
earliest, Zürich days. In his final
years he took but one example,
had grown utterly antipathetic to
towards mechanical communication
media, which obliterate true communication
and serve only to propagate the
"rabies of reason" and the
vicious circle of industrial progress;
but Heise can still subordinate
them to the demands of his
own fantasies. He does, however,
regard the dangers as real and expresses
them in terms of the devaluation
of human achievement whenever
the machine has come to dominate
rather than to act as partner. At
such times progress comes to a halt:

Wie aber, Kallimachos, kommt
die Locke der Boreniko
in die Hosenkapsel
eines Astronauten
(But how, Kallimachos, did
Boreniko's lock of hair
get into an astronaut's
trouser pocket)

Despite the gloominess of this complex
mythological reference, Heise is
engaged in a positive search for
some means of reconciling transient
and immanent, rather than in penning
elegies for an irrevocably-lost
harmony.

Kurt Marti is equally concerned
with broad issues; his approach,

however, is entirely different. His
poetry possesses all the immediacy
of the political lyric, but mercifully
avoids its pitfalls of banality and
hyperbolic partisanship. He exploits
a wide range of experimental techniques
- from Dadaist pun via found
material to concrete spatial relationships
- not in order to withdraw into the
remoter regions of linguistic
eccentricity but rather to lend potency
to political standpoints which, for
all their worthiness, would in less
able hands be more than a little
trite.

On occasion his otherwise sensitive
judgment deserts him, as in the
poem "dank - doch - ver dankt",
where the underprivileged lot of the
South African non-White is de-
plored in a jargon of clichés: "To
coin a phrase, sincerity is not
enough; but at his best - and he is
not often - he is not. Marti typically
opens his poems with a
disarmingly straightforward phrase
which is then developed by opening
a series of unexpected perspectives:

hinter dem wald
im mörchengebiet
steht eine blume
den geizhalsen
im knopfloch
(beyond the wood
in the fairy glade
stands a flower
for buttonholes
for buttonholes)

At the end of the poem, the simple
phrase returns, now transformed by
what has gone before, in this case by
the "physicists'/thousand and second
night" of the nuclear reactor. Two
extremes are juxtaposed: the fantasy
world of the fairy-tale and the equally
fantastic realms of atomic science.
This poem demonstrates Marti's control
over his material, not simply his ability
to endow simple words and phrases with
great richness of association, but
particularly the way in which any
application of unorthodoxy or
experimentation is disciplined and
absorbed. Unlike many poets who
have become preoccupied with
virtuosic performances on intricate
patterns of their own concoction
(Ernst Jandl is a case in point),
Marti never permits invention to
degenerate into empty novelty. He is
above all else a considerable craftsman,
and this attractively balanced
and stimulating collection has lost
none of its immediacy and impact in
the decade since it appeared in its
original form.

Heinz Piontek too sees his situation
as ambivalent, but he operates
on a far more personal plane. This
new volume is chiefly a vehicle for
his important "Riederer Gedichte",
a prose-poem of some seventeen
pages, in which he examines the
function, if any, of the poet in a
world drained of poetry.

Und was, wenn ich heute schon
wegfiele? Entstande
ein Loch in der Luft?
(And what if I vanished today? Would
a gap appear in the air?)

This is a substantial, thoughtful and
restrained monologue, but in spite
of its length it does not overshadow
the rest of the book, where the
voice of a considerable poet is to be
heard (particularly in the aubade
"Bleedoux"). Whether or not the
world at large regards him, in the
words of the title of the volume, as
"dead or alive", his poetry is still
certainly a very vital force, yet
subdued in the recognition that the
poet meets little response.

Jürgen Becker is another individualist:
he wants to be left alone to do
his own thing, to be "where
everyone can marry his own trans-
vestite", beyond the sphere of influence
of the IBM man and his
"electric poet" machines. When
poetry becomes a public phenomenon,
it ceases to be art.

ein Gedicht
im Fernsehen ist Arbeitgeber
für eine Menge Leute im Studio,
die mit und von
Gedichten nicht leben.

(a poem
on the television is a source of
employment
for a whole lot of people in the studio,
who neither
live on poems or with them.)

He castigates "the obsolete manu-
facture of line words" and seeks
new forms of expression to convey
his complex topography of frag-
ments of experience drawn from a
wide range of sources. An untidy
figure, perhaps, and extremely idio-
syncratic; but his very lack of focal
point, of passionate engagement,
renders him characteristic of one
section of his generation at least.

Günther Schulz is the outsider:
he penned his poems in Rumania
and then transported them and him-
self to West Berlin. In an untidy
lengthy and wordy introduction he
emphasizes the extreme difficulties of
maintaining contact across the Iron
Curtain with the mainstream of
West German literature.

Advances in poetry, he argues, are
indissolubly bound to the culture of
their origin: hence indiscriminate
deportation of the techniques of
Paul Celan and Hans Magnus En-
zensberger is not likely to produce
fruitful results, as Schulz's poetry
all too unfortunately demonstrates.
The search for communication, for
a twofold word which plays about
our lips / between you and me", for
"the burning word", can all too
readily become tedious in the ex-
treme; and the poem "Verbind-
lichkeiten" offers painful proof of
this fact. Much more convincing are
the occasions when Schulz uses his
and related techniques to a specific

end, rather than just to create
artistic abstractions:

aber wir haben alles vergessen
haben unsre spuren getrennt
was sind verloren gegangene
wir sind verlor
wi si

(but we have forgotten it all
have swallowed up our tracks
... we have become to
we have been
we are)

The communist state lives a life
on the surface, public optimism
rising productivity on all fronts.
Private, doubts and questions
Schulz seeks to confront the
problem of how to render the
public without either falling be-
hind the censorship or leaving his
open to accusations of having
been the political wayward. He is
most effectively on the rare
technical innovator and adds
himself squarely to his theme,
his self-portrait of the poet as a
of Kaspar Hauser who

konnte von soll und von muss
nichts wissen
ging in alten kleidern zerrissen
him gehörte:
der strassenbahnwagen
der fließende himmel
das wasser im fluss

Sens et puissance is part of the
"Bibliothèque de Sociologie
Contemporaine" founded by Georges
Cuvillier and now directed by
Georges Balandier. It comprises
papers written at various times, notably
for the *Cahiers Internationaux
de Sociologie*. They link twenty
years of important research, particu-
larly in Black Africa, with a steady
growth of theoretical concern and
with broad perspectives on the nature
of society and the analysis of social
development.

The book begins by the crossing
rootless, and doubly so when of a
double frontier: the application
leaves "seines vaters land / set of
Western social science to societies
mutter spräche".

What is rather puzzling is
Schulz will not allow the poet the
distinction between ethnology
speak for themselves, but im-
posed sociology. It is therefore con-
upon them an introduction to
adds little but threatens to rem-
over to an a-historical ap-
a crucial perspective from
He sees the isolation and
ship issues in external re-
and indeed as specifically related
life under communism; it is
collection would have gained
stability in significance if it
issues had been allowed to
freely against a wider currency
ideas surrounding poetic art
such as Piontek and Becker
explore. The poet is his own
and logically.

He is not so much portraying the
general dynamics of convergence as
the counter-waves of differences
which convergences create. It is a
sympathetic theme and the key to its
development lies in the title, "Sens

Convergence and difference

GEORGES BALANDIER:
Sens et puissance
334pp. Paris: Presses Universitaires
de France, 32fr.

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He is not so much portraying the
general dynamics of convergence as
the counter-waves of differences
which convergences create. It is a
sympathetic theme and the key to its
development lies in the title, "Sens

et puissance" indicates a kind of
dialectic whereby alternatives are
multiplied by the very forces which
seem to corrode them. One might
say that the pride of power en-
counters the prejudice of cultural indi-
viduality and stimulates it, that the
sense of technical rationality ac-
quires a sensibility to the festive:
"Les sociétés industrielles avancées
... en recherchant principalement la
puissance matérielle, elles courent le
risque des crises de sens." Archais-
societies turned the occasion of
threat into means of reinforcement,
by ritual periodicity, by micro-
drama, by religious innovation. In-
dustrial societies, devaluing rite in
favour of utility, eventually run into
a crisis of sensibility and of consent
which also requires the recovery of
"the feast". The danger of course is
that instead of a feast there is a
manipulated puppet theatre of con-
sensus.

The main thrust of the argument
concerns the complex interplay of
convergence and divergence, of flex-
ibilities, constraints and degrees of
freedom, of continuities which
remain under every change and yet
which never retain absolute identi-
cally even for a moment. Society
mutates, yet it is almost impossible
to say what core or centre it is that
mutates: any definitional criteria
cramp the multidimensional, plural,
fused, mobile nature of social re-
ality, just as formalistic and determin-
istic approaches also distort the
scientific understanding. Thus even
societies apparently subject through
modern communication to the exte-
rior pressure of more advanced
societies latch the more firmly on to
their uniqueness as a means of pre-
venting a simple repetition of the
previous experience of industrialization.

Meanwhile societies revolutionized
according to certain developmental
doctrines find change encountering a
more complex recalcitrance than had
ever been thought of in their philo-
sophy. The notion of moving along
the grooves of change is too
mechanistic: the innovators are con-
demned not to achieve their own
philosophy of history and those who
follow after are not condemned to
imitate them.

The World of Learning 1971-72
has now grown so large that for the
twenty-second edition it has had to
be divided into two - Volume I:
International and A-K, 910pp;
Volume II: L-Z, pp911-1899 - and
it also costs £2 more than last year
(Europa, £12.50 the set). All the
information has been checked and
brought up to date, but otherwise
there is nothing new about what has
long been recognized as the standard
work in its field. However, since the
foreword states that the new format
"offers opportunities of further ex-
pansion", may we repeat last year's
plan for an index of names to add to
its usefulness? It would also be nice
to have more and fuller telephone
numbers of the many institutions
covered.

Another standard reference
book, *Whitaker's Almanack 1972*
(1,220pp. Whitaker, £2), maintains
its usual level, with up-to-date in-
formation about new tax structures,
local government reorganization,
changes in government departments
and law courts, the Common
Market negotiations and the In-
dustrial Relations Act, and special
articles on the establishment of the
British Library and commercial
radio.

Bulletin

Colour Books scheduled for production at Billerica

<p>Title Lancashire and Ches- hire (British Regional Geographies)</p> <p>The Man Whose Mother Was a Pirate</p> <p>Infantry</p>	<p>Publisher Ginn & Co.</p> <p>J. M. Dent & Sons</p> <p>Uniforms: Blandford Press</p>	<p>Author/Artist M. F. Cross, P. A. Daniel, Keith Raw- ling</p> <p>Margaret Mahy/ Brian Froud</p> <p>Jack Cassin-Scott</p>
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مكتبة الأصل

The status of old English furniture

GEOFFREY WILKS:

English Furniture

Volume 1: 1550-1760. Volume 2: 1760-1900. 250pp each. Guinness Superlatives. £4.50 each.

Furniture History

Volume VII

Journal of the Furniture History Society. Available to Members only.

CHARLES H. HAYWARD:

English Period Furniture

270pp. Evans. 15s.

W. CRAWLEY:

In 16th Century

150pp. Eyre and Spottiswoode. £4.50.

MOLLY HARRISON:

People and Furniture

159pp. Ernest Benn. 11.95.

Almost exactly a century after the date when Geoffrey Wilks begins his excellent two-volume survey of English furniture from the Elizabethan period down to the opening of this century, Louis XIV appointed the son of one of Anne of Austria's secretaries, Gideon de Metz, to be Intendant et Contrôleur Général des Meubles de la Couronne. With that characteristic interest in the minutiae of administration which so irritated Saint-Simon in a great monarch, the King made certain that his Intendant prepared a minutely particularized inventory of the furniture in all the royal palaces. So well was this *Inventaire des Meubles de la Couronne de France* designed and maintained that the seventy folio volumes covering the period down to 1792 provide us with a far greater wealth of documentation about French period furniture than we possess on the furniture of any other period or country. From it we can ascertain not merely the names, dates, cost and functions of many thousands of pieces of furniture, of which a high proportion survive, but even such minutiae as the number and cost of the gilt-headed nails used to attach the upholstery to individual and identifiable chairs, as well as such curiosities as descriptive details of the padding applied beneath the

table de Conseil at the Tuileries to prevent the infant Louis XV's head from being unduly hurt as he crawled about the floor during cabinet meetings.

No such single body of information is available to the historian of English furniture, though something not entirely unlike it is to be found in discrete particles in the numerous domestic inventories now lodged in the Public Record Office, in county archives and in private muniment rooms, as well as in the newspapers, memoirs and letters of the past. The serious study of such sources really began only in 1944 with the publication by Ralph Edwards and Margaret Jourdain of *Georgian Cabinets and Chairs*, though the late R. W. Symonds was examining the period newspapers seriously soon after the end of the First World War. One reason for the tardiness of these beginnings is given in a passage written in 1929 by Symonds's patron, the great furniture collector, Percival Griffiths, which Mr Wilks quotes:

I first began to collect old furniture thirty years ago. At that date furniture collectors were few and far between and old furniture shops correspondingly scarce. The wealthy collector in those days would have nothing to do with English furniture; he interested himself in the more precious products of the continent: French furniture.

But if the English made late beginnings, signs are increasing that there are now a number of serious students digging among the archives of the subject here. For some years Anthony Coleridge, Lindsay Boynton, Peter Thornton, and others have been studying the monuments of the greater English private houses and relating their findings to surviving furniture in the owner's possession. Others like Helena Hayward have been investigating the activities of eighteenth-century English furniture designers such as Thomas Johnson and the Linells, with highly profitable results. The 250th anniversary of Chippendale's birth in 1968 provided a stimulus to such research, much of it appearing in the young and enterprising *Furniture History Society's annual Furniture History*. The current volume prints the very important 1601 inventory of Hardwick Hall with an extensive

commentary by several authors. The document is a revealing one. We have constantly been told by historians that we see a unique European phenomenon at Hardwick, a sixteenth-century house with almost all its original fittings still untouched and in position. We now learn that this is far from the truth. Less than a dozen pieces of furniture in the house today were there at the time when the inventory was compiled. Much of it was imported into the house by the sixth Duke of Devonshire, who also carried out extensive restorations and alterations to the then surviving furniture and furnishings (no doubt both were deplorably decayed by the opening of the nineteenth century). Although *Furniture History* is issued to the Society's members only, this inventory is regarded as of such importance that it and the accompanying commentary are to be made more generally available shortly, together with a similarly annotated edition of a second contemporary inventory of Hardwick.

Such documents as these are essential to the study of old furniture. As T. S. Eliot wrote when discussing the ersatz religions of H. G. Wells and other humanists, "in these matters the spirit killeth but the letter giveth life". It is the great strength of Mr Wilks's two volumes that, instead of wandering off into vague generalizations, he sticks closely to such concrete facts and it is their almost total absence from Charles Hayward's *English Period Furniture* which makes it such deadly dull reading.

There is hardly a statement in which Mr Wilks does not give precision and vitality by quotation from a contemporary document. He is obviously well up-to-date on what has been published in this field by others, and he has done a good deal of digging about for himself. The only cabinet-maker of any significance whom he seems to have overlooked is the Anglo-Swedish craftsman Christopher Furlough who appears to have made marquetry for the firm of Ince and Mayhew.

Among the documents Mr Wilks has unearthed are two of particular interest for their bearing on the present status of old furniture in England. In the one case J. C.

Louden, writing in 1829, recommends two firms who specialized in the supply of ornaments "in the Elizabethan, Dutch, Louis XIV or Francis I style" with which "the exterior of... chests and wardrobes might be rendered curious and highly interesting... at very trifling expense". In the other, dated 1923, a firm advertises that it will lacquer chairs, etc. in the Chinese style so that they will "harmonize with old furniture... of the Charles II, William and Mary or Queen Anne periods. As Mr Wilks remarks, many a long case clock of oak dating from about 1720 and treated by this firm is now accepted, after half a century of wear and tear, as a genuine early lacquered piece.

The late Adolph Feulner used to open his course of lectures on historical furniture at Munich University with the words "Es gibt kein altes Möbel". The author of *Is it Genuine?*, a cabinet-maker who has specialized in furniture repair, has little doubt that Feulner was right. Of course, it all depends on what is meant by "genuine". Doubtless almost all historic furniture, being intended for daily use and display, has had to undergo some repair or restoration during the course of centuries. No reader of the French royal inventories can be unaware that by the time of the Revolution little of the surviving pre-1770 furniture was in the state in which it originally emerged from the workshops of the *ébénistes* or the *menuisiers*. But is all surviving Louis XV furniture to be stigmatized as "fake" for that reason? No doubt, as Mr Crawley suggests, a certain number of good reproductions (but by no means all, as he implies) both of French and English furniture made during the nineteenth century are accepted as "genuine originals" today. But the photograph captioned "Drawing room of 1908. Every piece of furniture is reproduction", which forms Figure 57 of Molly Harrison's *People and Furniture*, contains nothing which looks in the least deceptive to an informed eye. It may be true also that in five years a friend of Mr Crawley's made and marketed more than 300 Chippendale chairs and nearly 200 Chippendale wing chairs so profitably

that he was able to retire in 1948, though one cannot wonder how he obtained necessary permits to purchase a quantity of old wood in years following 1945.

Mr Crawley constantly overstates his case by overstatement: "The corner cupboards were into [illegible] made" is a dangerous impressionistic assertion, especially when supported by any documents. A brief glance at the *Dictionnaire de l'Antiquaire* would have shown that contemporary French furniture makers prove the statement to be wrong. Such exaggerations are the sensational "revolutions" of an *Art purvis des arts* which appeared in 1935. He has to have made almost all the eighteenth-century furniture in the Paris market for a decade has been long exploded.

But Mr Crawley's advice to spot "made up", altered, paired pieces will be instructive to collectors, especially since illustrated with photographs out which verbal descriptions are to be incomprehensible. Need say most of such "wrinkles" have been used for many years by the sophisticated collectors, dealers and experts generally, when examining antique furniture for sale or purchase. But they are seldom discussed in Mr Wilks's *English Furniture*.

Mr Wilks's *English Furniture* 1900 is certainly the most documented history as disinterested special studies and dictionaries published to date. It appears a sign not only that the long neglect, remarked by Griffiths thirty years ago, is at an end and that the serious reprint of the *Furniture History* 1911, 1928 and 1946 with some was founded in 1964 to promote hearing fruit outside the *Is it Genuine?* studies of its members. As he has been richly documented, lavishly illustrated with 200 photographs and sixty-four plates, most of them of less than a page, many show such work as, among others, a photographic detail of a great contrast this to Mr Hayward's which is almost entirely filled with old-fashioned line blocks taken from familiar works.

contemporary magazines, covers and the like, and reminders of the enormous influence of stage.

He writes in a relaxed, breezy, well suited to his subject, book is lavishly illustrated, but not spare us the horrors of the editions in which these figures are made, but also conveys the cheerful outlook of the Victorian lower classes. From the jettish and smogs of the great images of gaiety, manliness, and so forth which convict us of lost innocence.

There were, however, great class barriers which today's collectors can view with equanimity. Very different was the home life of the original owners of Victorian Parian china! The jacket of Mr Oliver's book presents a triad of warriors celebrating victory in the Crimea. That on Charles High Art, a version of Gibson's cissus doubly respectable because potter has added a fig-leaf. The minor world also conveys a sense of the idealism of the middle classes; its inspiration, edited and introduced by purity and worth. While Mr E. MINCHINTON is a special significance for the ruins, as Holbrook Jackson put it, the material for a figure of a man with downcast eyes, or a bust of a man. The authors have dealt fully with their subject's development, the various moods and so on. Their book—the first of the subject—will be of great help to their fellow collectors.

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Marriage and career

RHONA and ROBERT N. RAPOPORT:

Dual-Career Families

320pp. Penguin. Paperback, 45p

The question "Marriage or career?" has long had a quaint, old-fashioned ring about it. Not that the dilemma for professional women is any less real but, as Betty Friedan pointed out, marriage won. Any girl who does not marry, it is assumed, has failed to catch a husband.

When, a few years ago, Judith Hubback traced a sample of university-educated women and wrote of their frustrations in *Wives that Went to College* the most she could suggest was that girls should be encouraged to train for jobs which could easily be combined with child-rearing and that employers should make more part-time work available: jobs, not careers. The blatant injustice of this to women who at eighteen were on equal terms with their male contemporaries, no less talented, ambitious and energetic, seemed to strike none of the reviewers who commended Mrs Hubback's book. We have come a little way since then, but not far, and Rhona and Robert Rapoport's contention that dual-career families are the pattern of the future still looks a little over-optimistic.

In preference to a superficial survey, skimming the experience of a large number of subjects, they made the sensible decision to offer five case-studies of stable families with children in which both wife and husband pursued their own careers without significant interruption. As always, the people into other lives makes fascinating reading. Each study covers six areas: development of the family structure, the man and woman as individuals, childhood and personal development, family worlds, work worlds and the integration of personal, family and work worlds. The couples were chosen to illustrate a wide range of work environments and varied ways of coping with problems of household management and child care. They include a research scientist married to a marketing manager, an architect in partnership with her husband, a television drama director with an architect husband, two senior civil servants and a fashion designer with her own firm whose husband is managing director of another company. All these wives are unusual in their generation in that they have chosen a socially eccentric pattern of married life. Instead of interrupting their careers for an indefinite period while their children are young—thus fulfilling societal expectations about what a "good wife and mother" does—and resuming work later, so

not "wasting their skills", they have followed their professional commitments. In addition to the content of what the authors rather transcendently call "overload", the families have had to face quite strong social disapproval and even scorn from some who wish they were fortunate or content enough to have adopted such a pattern themselves. The Rapoport's hope through these five case-studies to show that the pattern can work without endangering the marriage relationship or the well-being of the children. They have therefore picked couples in early middle age, well-established in their careers, with the major problems behind them and able to look back on the past with some degree of objectivity. Since they are now, as would be expected, more than averagely prosperous, and their children are no longer very young, much of the domestic detail has been lost in the mist and their lives may seem remote from the everyday world of the young professional couple just embarking on a dual career. It would have been interesting to see one family at a much earlier stage. The pattern may now be more socially acceptable but the practical difficulties are as formidable as ever.

The striking thing about these families in which husband and wife consider themselves to be equal and to share all responsibilities is how much greater is the burden that falls on the woman. At this level of income nearly all the traditionally male tasks can be farmed out with no loss of face. Coal fires are superseded by central heating, there are still odd-job men to mow the lawns, carpenters and builders to put up shelves and take down walls. But who now employs a cook? When the research scientist comes home, she hangs up her white coat and puts on an apron. It is not just a question of doing the work; however egalitarian the family, it seems to be accepted that the woman is responsible for organizing the household. The husband may do some of the shopping but the wife plans the meals: it is she who must find the time balance the conflicting demands of children, housework and her professional world.

This comes out very clearly in the diaries kept for a week by the two architects, whose home and work life would seem inextricably mixed—their office is in their house, assistant designers double up as babysitters. The husband takes the children out, has meals with them, helps the boy with his homework. He sees much more of them than the average father and his family contacts comfortably dovetail with his working day. But the diary kept by his wife, an archi-

tect of equal ability and standing, is crammed with complicated arrangements and seemingly small jobs crucial to the quality of their domestic life. Children must be got off to school in time, washing done—and brought in when it starts to rain—geraniums planted to greet a Japanese visitor, shoes cleaned, beds made, linens cleaned out, birthday presents finished, invitations designed and sent out, daughters bathed, read to, helped with knitting; all this, and much more, interpersed with entertaining clients and colleagues, editing books, typing manuscripts, designing chairs and planning a new town in Finland. It is hardly surprising that women are on the whole less creative than men: so much of their creativity is drained off, and the hours when they can apply themselves undisturbed to professional work so brief.

With convenient housing and modern domestic appliances the routine side of running a house has become more manageable. The intractable problem, as these five case-studies make plain, is child care. The old-fashioned nanny, who once provided a reasonable mother-substitute, has disappeared, and the alternative is a succession of more or less inadequate foreign au-pair girls. Unfortunately none of the children speaks to us directly in this book; but, reading between the lines, their early experiences sound pretty unsatisfactory. It is not a question of total deprivation. As the Rapoport's rightly emphasize, comparisons invoking the classic research on children brought up in orphanages are quite misleading. There is even considerable doubt whether these particular children would have been better off if the mothers had given up their careers to care for them. After all, as the scientist wife said: "Imagine all that energy concentrated on my husband and two children, the poor things couldn't stand it." But clearly all the women, except perhaps the architect, had been unhappy with the arrangements they were forced to make for their children while they were at work.

What is the answer? There are no easy solutions, but accepting that the dual-career pattern is both desirable and inevitable, the Rapoport's have many suggestions to make which deserve serious attention from teachers, planners and government, ranging from the modification of sex-role stereotypes in schools to provision of communal facilities in housing developments. But most important by far is the adoption of an official pre-school policy to provide nursery school and day-care facilities which will allow mothers to go out to work with easy minds.

Schools of therapy

MAURICE BRIDGELAND:

Pioneer Work with Maladjusted Children

400pp. Staples Press. £3.95.

Maladjusted children are unhappy children. All the experts would agree this much; but, as Maurice Bridgeland's admirable survey shows, this is almost the limit of their agreement. Definitions of normality and imbalance remain elusive. So does any set of principles on how to enable emotionally fragile children, be they over-anxious or aggressive, enuretic or hysterical, thieves or truants, to take their place in society. Love is needed, yes, but in what form?

It was logical of Mr Bridgeland to present this history largely in terms of the individuals who have pioneered therapeutic education rather than through the diverse theories that have motivated them. Home Lane and A. S. Nell have been written of often enough, but it is time we heard more of experiments like George Lyward's at Pinewood and the career of J. H. Simpson. Contradicting a statement that therapeutic education presupposes a value-judgment about behaviour and then a change in behaviour. But

then there is Nell specifically denying any interest in education as such and only wishing to allow his pupils at Summerhill to be free of the contaminating influences and arbitrary standards of society.

Intense personal dedication and the pragmatism of the explorer in an uncharted region certainly characterize most of the pioneers between these pages, but there are immense differences between advocates of residential treatment and those who want the child to remain in his home environment: between David Wills and Otto Sherr, who dealt primarily with delinquents, and a schoolmaster like N. B. C. Lucas, of Midhurst Grammar School, who had a number of maladjusted boys in an ordinary school; between Wills's religious approach and Shaw's analytical approach based on Melanie Klein. Dr Dodd, of the Tavistock Clinic, tended to paternalism on the grounds that emotionally immature children would be frightened by the prospect of unbounded freedom, but Nell is famous for his emphasis on self-government as a necessary basis for self-discipline.

With the Seaborn and Summerfield reports Mr Bridgeland brings his survey up to date. Inevitably, summaries sometimes seem inadequate to show what it was that made certain communities "therapeutic environments" or what form those healing interviews took. But we should be grateful to Mr Bridgeland for exposing the confusions in our attitudes and understanding of maladjusted children. Only with the *Children's and Young Persons' Act* of 1969 has the law come round to the view that emotionally disturbed children should be treated as such whether or not they happen to have broken the law. Mr Bridgeland ends by asking whether there is anything of educational value to be done for the maladjusted child that cannot be achieved in an ordinary school, "which pays due regard to the principles of the pioneers and the expertise of their successors". Besides begging the question of identifying these principles satisfactorily, he overlooks the fact not only that his pioneers were people of exceptional charismatic gifts but that they worked in small communities. Schools of all kinds are growing bigger for understandable economic reasons. It will need the training and appointment of far more educational psychologists and more awareness of the problem in the training of teachers if maladjustment is to be diagnosed readily, let alone cured.

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One century, five literatures

A. J. KRAISHMEIMER (Editor):
The Continental Renaissance 1500-1600
 575pp. Penguin. Paperback, 80p.

"It is self-evidently impossible to produce a comprehensive account of the European literature written in five languages from 1500 to 1600... and even if it were possible such an account would probably be unreadable." So begins the wholly realistic introduction to *The Continental Renaissance*, the first of a new series of "Penguin Guides to European Literature". If a circle cannot be squared, it can at least be squashed into what is nearly a straight line, and this solution, adopted by A. J. Kraishmeimer and his three colleagues, is the best that can be achieved. The authors of this volume opt heavily for an almost linear narrative which can actually be read with enjoyment as well as profit. Like other guides, this one is selective. It makes no effort to be comprehensive and the introduction merely claims, "in the familiar classification of another guide", that everything in the volume is "worth the labour" and most of it "worth the journey".

The treatment is primarily by genres in each of five literatures. The narrative is direct, lucid, always informed and often witty. The aim is readability and the paradigm is Biedermeier, not Michelangelo. Whatever is covered is covered with style, so that this guide does service for armchair travellers as well as for those planning or contemplating the trip. The differing styles and aims of the four authors become perceptible, but the

unification of aim and approach, coupled with a constantly high level of intelligence and erudition, makes this volume a spectacular editorial success as well as a personal achievement for the four authors individually: Dr Kraishmeimer himself, R. W. Truman, W. A. Coupe and J. A. Scott.

They teach, respectively French, Spanish, German and Italian. It is therefore not surprising that the fifth literature, Latin, gets somewhat short shrift. But even within the vernaculars there are arbitrary, if carefully reluctant, choices of emphasis. In order to give readable form to the narrative, major authors have been given so much space that whole categories of minor ones have been excluded altogether. The political theorists and the late sixteenth-century French moralists are ignored. The religious polemicists of the second half of the century are treated seriously only if they wrote in verse. And even though the volume scores heavily for readability, one fears for generations of students now doomed to regard Henri Estienne as a "moral sewage inspector"; delight in finding the *Apologie pour Hérodote* at last taken seriously is tempered by dismay at coming across so fatally tempting a half-truth about his author.

Judicious use of the index reveals that the volume's intention not to do service as a dictionary or a catalogue is fully realized. Really major authors are treated in some depth, so that students of the French Renaissance who do not read Italian get an excellent seven pages on the *Gerusalemme liberata* (as against three and a half on D'Aubigné's *Tragiques*), and they can find out a lot about Erasmus, who has ten pages to himself and is frequently mentioned outside them. It is indeed to budding comparativists

that this book will most appeal. Germanists may well find this the most succinct and best informed account of Spanish Renaissance literature so far available in English; Hispanists can follow the success of the *Amadís* in France; and students of French can trace the origins of the Italian comedy which was to be so popular and so influential in France.

It is almost a pity that editorial integrity has clearly precluded any sort of comparative synthesis. No effort is made to account for the similarities and differences between Latin and each of the four vernacular literatures, or to relate them to the imaginative needs of different national cultures at different dates. The reason for the relative lunacy with which France took up the pastoral must, after all, have something to do with its Wars of Religion. This volume invites the attention of students interested in more than one vernacular literature of the Renaissance, and will certainly provide an excellent guide to the territory adjacent to that which they have themselves surveyed. But it remains a guide, and leaves the reader severely alone to draw what conclusions he wishes from the important differences between the four major literatures.

The volume has a good bibliography, and is in general thoroughly up to date. It has an excellent chronological table and a decent index. All students of the Continental Renaissance will find valuable things in it, often in their own specialism, and one is grateful that it has to be read consecutively and that the editor and his co-authors have generally resisted any temptation to produce a work in which it is possible to look up ready-made judgments about important authors.

which even the editor cannot disguise, when Thoreau's journal-keeping became automatic and his responses to nature excessively technical—Professor Bode represents Thoreau at his best, as an expressive and enthusiastic observer of the countryside, a lucid commentator on mankind (and above all on American mankind), a man freed by his own deliberate act from the shackles of routine work and noisy recreation that bind most of his countrymen, and, because free, therefore happy. It was Emerson who set Thoreau to the task of keeping a journal. "What are you doing now?", he asked. "Do you keep a journal?" "So I make my first entry today." The friendship between the two men was close, their backgrounds similar, and Emerson, too, was tempted by the convenient doctrine of non-participation. Yet the eighth volume of *The Journals and Miscellaneous Notebooks* of Emerson, hedged about though it is with substantial scholarly apparatus, reveals a man more human and in most senses more vital than Thoreau. These, the journals for the years 1841 to 1843, are written as if to refute Thoreau. Faced with the greatest tragedy of his life—the death in January, 1842, of his son, Waldo—Emerson drove himself away from bitterness, back to the affirmations of earlier times, and recorded the struggle in his journal.

Success he had known in full measure, and not merely the success of public acceptance but, more important, the inner success of confidence and sustained sympathy "with war and sin, with pleasure and insanity, with sleep and death". The tragedy that he experienced shattered his optimism and heightened the attractiveness of non-participation, but within months he could write, "I felt for the first time since Waldo's death some of the effluvia of the universe." Thoreau avoided the battlefield. Emerson dressed action but sought it out: "I am Defeated all the time, yet to Victory I am born."

In a sense *The Best of Thoreau's Journals* improves upon the original for the process of selection and excision remove most of the longwindedness. Especially for the first fifteen years or so—before that time,

Hardy annual

J. and G. STEVENS COX (Editors):
The Thomas Hardy Year Book 1971
 12-pp. St Peter Port: Toucan Press. Paperback, 50p.

One of the more curious categories of literature is that of the annual publication devoted to the memory and works of some great poet or writer. With a few honourable exceptions, most of these publications follow the same somewhat bizarre pattern. New research of scholarship and value rubs shoulders with amateur fantasy and irrelevance. We learn, literally, what porridge the poet had, next door to some penetrating comment on his technique or some important biographical discovery. There is also the coterie element. Professor X writes a judicious but warm appraisal of the latest work by Professor Y; and—surprise—Professor Y, on the next page, contributes an equally warm and judicious appraisal of the latest book by X. Then there is the format. The type has a habit of bursting into bold face or italic without much attempt at consistency, while misprints are liberal.

The Thomas Hardy Year Book 1971 (Volume 2 of an annual series) has all these features, and adds some splendid local idiosyncrasies. The editors' introduction is called "Foreword" and ends "With Hardy's greetings" (a corrigenda list to Volume 1 reveals that there has already been some uncertainty about how to spell "Hardy"). Prize for best misprint surely goes to the appearance of the word "D'Urbervilles" in the parish-pump side of this production has a certain winning aspect. Unlike similarly-placed editors, these openly announce that they are wedded to a particular interpretation of one area of Hardy biography, and intend to enlarge upon this in a future Year Book. The ordinary reader therefore knows where he stands.

For the Hardy specialist there are, in fact, a large number of admirable articles, many dealing with early work or with what J. L. M. Stewart has lumped as minor fiction. Hardy's

notebook for *The Trumpet* helpfully transcribed. The case of Hardy's first published poem, *Desperate Remedies*, is the case of *Chut sauvage*. Really, which lays convincingly on Hardy's use of his archive experience, and shows his coloured and formed the eye.

Chut sauvage is a parable on the descriptions of non-archaeological themes of the generation subjects. Another often-depicted, Michel Bataille makes it acceptable, illuminating treatment from setting a good narrative pace, and the ironic tone of voice in the J. C. Maxwell has his own little touch of irony over a detail in *On a Tower*, and F. B. Pinion's article on the topography of *Woodlanders*, which expands some useful interpretation of changes Hardy made in this. Some letters from Hardy to a friend of his, and Françoise, a young Countess, though carefully documented by F. G. Atkinson, get perhaps a little too warm in the assistance of a civil power in order to get her to look and to hook her out of the, to mislead of *Tess* reads oddly here, something of a pitched battle between the rural crafts and customs he, have known—are often charged, noted and illustrated.

Finally, the editors have provided a biographical sketch of Hardy's personal life—that he fathered an illegitimate child by his own cousin (or niece) that he himself had an illegitimate brother and sister. Photographs in the book are not to be taken too literally. Hardy's alleged illegitimate brother does show a really small-boned and pack-face interest, but likeness to a photograph of Hardy is not to be taken too literally. Hardy's alleged illegitimate brother does show a really small-boned and pack-face interest, but likeness to a photograph of Hardy is not to be taken too literally.

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Nigerian traditions

JOHN PEPPER CLARK:
The Example of Shakespeare
 113pp. Longman. £1.75.

Readers of John Pepper Clark's rebarbative memoir *America, Their America* will already be familiar with the curious mixture of penetration, petulance, and originality of response which distinguishes his prose. The present collection of critical essays displays the same qualities, though the author is on more familiar ground when dealing with African literature than in combating the mysterious motions of his hosts at Princeton.

Mr Clark is at his most perceptive in writing of traditional drama in Nigeria, where his own experience in chronicling and filming the seven-day *Ozidi* drama-cycle of Orun in the Niger Delta gives him a sympathetic insight into the nature and potentialities of Nigeria's immensely rich dramatic festival. His analysis of various literary attempts to render African vernacular speech in the medium of English is also interesting, especially his strictures on Gabriel Okara's attempt to produce a sort of Ijaw-English hybrid in *The Voice*. This essay, "The Legacy of Caliban", clearly states his own allegiance both as poet and dramatist to an English which depends on selection of imagery, rather than on experiments in grammar or word-order, to render the quality of African speech. In poetry, Mr Clark has certainly vindicated this approach through his ability to control complex and painful material (like the recent Nigerian Civil War) in an imagery of great strength and simplicity. He has been less successful in finding a dramatic speech

which is sufficiently flexible, unadorned and colloquial for the real life of the people, though *The Ruff* marked a advance in this direction.

Mr Clark's critical writing is from academic jargon or heavy-duty but does sometimes lack clarity. When he writes of Wordsworth's "But for all his missionary zeal of metaphorical Eberhart field, but welling to bring poetry to the people, which well-written classic books did not reach beyond his traditional, fixed class of men, being a set of preferences."

Now, if Wordsworth's balladism succeeds in reaching "his own traditional... class of men" (i.e. among whom he grew up), the aspirations in the Preface to *Ballads* were fully realized. Likewise, the essay "The African Poetry of English Eyes" fails to say anything of the depth or value about any of the inverse and reproach of forms and somewhat cursorily introduced. The discussion of Okara's poetry here is particularly disappointing. Mr Clark goes on typical day and of his way to quote one of the beautiful passages from *Silence* only to add heavily: "What the audience hears this music?"

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CTION

Aiming high

But Françoise has a gun with telescopic sights. (An odd possession for a young girl? Well, ironically enough, the President himself had given it to her because at one time she had been the means of his rescue from a crashed and blazing car.)

With this weapon Françoise trudges to the top of the Arc de Triomphe, and thence scores a bull's eye on the President at long range. So, in one sense, the youngsters may be said to have "won" though only by making war as well as love, which puts them of course in the same *galère* as the President.

During the opening stages M Bataille appears to take a conventional, even superficial, attitude towards his characters. He is too sentimental towards his *auto-stop*, guitar-carrying young, and too easily contemptuous of those who have, or are only just out of having, powers of crucial decision on a national scale. As he moves towards his most adroitly managed climax however, the blacks become not quite so black, the whites less white than white, and this blurring of sharp frontiers gives a certain depth to a book which for all that is less successful in its total effect than some—notably *L'Arbre de Noël*—which this talented writer has written in the past.

Crime in short

R. L. ANDERSON:

Counting in Ice

159pp. Hodder and Stoughton. £1.60.

Jennie Melville has an extraordinary talent for writing books which, while telling one story and that overlaid with mystery, are simultaneously telling another so as to build not a flat picture but something nearer the multi-faceted turn-over picture blocks we played with as children. This one is about a woman who stumbles along a street, covered with blood, to tell a man she runs into that her husband is dead back in the suburban house; and who eventually meets and perhaps evades destiny with him in Venice.

ROHAN O'GRADY:

Bleak November

246pp. Michael Joseph. £2.

We don't get enough Canadian thrillers over here yet to be able to distinguish genres. Those that do arrive seem generally fresh and original, as is this self-told story of a married woman moving into a moved house in which horrors, she gradually discovers, are real and not, or not only, her sick imaginings. A clever and very readable exercise in ghoul-haunts.

SIDNEY SHELTON:

The Naked Face

214pp. Hodder and Stoughton. £1.60.

This thriller about a well-intentioned, likeable New York psych pursued by murderous intent is intelligent, and recommendable as a good read. But the author has broken an unspoken compact between thriller-writer and reader in twice murdering characters with whom he's brought us to have more sympathy than is proper for murderers; to do this is to impinge on the straight novel's prerogative, where in other respects *The Naked Face* doesn't belong.

GEORGE SIMS:

Deadhand

191pp. Gollancz. £1.80.

We can see that married-antique-dealer-hero's extra-martial excursion works him up to a pitch where he can recapture wartime aggro skills, but why he needs to do so is never clear, not even when the money collected deadbanded by the once-revered colleague is revealed. Mr Sims has some nice trims in the way of architectural observations and popular songs, but these and a treasure hunt involving promising characters we never meet again, so much absorb him that what should be the criminal core of the story is barely squeezed in at the end.

PALAEOLOGY

The first farmers

JACQUELINE MURRAY:
The First European Agriculture
 180pp. Edinburgh University Press. £3.

The appearance of agriculture in the archaeological record is generally taken to mark an important advance from small primitive groups whose economy depended upon gathering plants and catching fish and animals to a way of life that made possible larger settled or transhumant communities, which, because of the economic surplus created through agriculture, could absorb specialist activities unrelated to food acquisition and thereby pave the way to civilized living. The interplay between the bones and seeds dug up by archaeologists and the cultural status of early agriculturalists as defined from their material artefacts is a fruitful field for archaeological inquiry.

Do particular types of agriculture define particular cultural patterns, or do particular cultural traditions dictate the spread of particular agricultural economies? What happens when communities that became separated from their cultural ancestors move to territories with different ecological characteristics? What form of agriculture comes out on top when communities with very different cultural affinities merge in the same geographical area? One might have thought that a careful study of the agricultural remains of the European Neolithic and Copper Age could lead to useful hypotheses about the population movements that are known to have taken place, and to the artefactual changes within some "cultures" (for example, the Danubian I BK).

Jaqueline Murray takes as her subject the agricultures of the earliest European communities from which reasonable quantities of domesticated animals and plants are known before 2000 B.C. She gives a summary of the plants and animals found associated with most of the early prehistoric European "cultures" as defined by archaeologists. This is a valuable exercise. For those who lack detailed knowledge of European prehistory, the catalogue of sites and "cultures" with difficult names will be hard going, exacerbated by the compression of the entire text into only 111 pages, by the absence of explanatory photographs or drawings of the animals, plants, and material artefacts, and

by the inextricable absence of a subject index. The rest of the book is given over to a bibliography, a very few maps, and a lot of history and tables.

This book is, in fact, not what it sets out to be. It is not "a study of the osteological and botanical evidence", as the subtitle suggests; rather, it is a synthesis of conclusions derived from studies carried out by other investigators. (Mrs Murray herself seems to have done little original osteological or botanical inspection, which is odd for a book apparently derived from a doctoral thesis.) No investigator of importance is left out, and a lot of detail is presented which obscures the conclusions which the reader is waiting for, and which are never clearly enunciated. For the same reasons, the commentary on the material artefacts of the communities is cursory and presented less as a means of illuminating the significance of the agricultural remains, than as a hopefully explanatory aside to the reader lacking even the barest acquaintance with prehistoric archaeology.

The multitudinous histograms and tables seem to have been presented for the sake of presenting histograms and tables. Nowhere are statistical analyses presented as simple graphs that might support Mrs Murray's conclusions that the "Initial Agricultural Colonisation of Europe" was marked by a predominance of sheep and goats over cattle, giving way later to the Linear Pottery phase of cattle predominance, and followed in turn by a Copper Age reversion to sheep and goats. What is needed are synoptic graphs that correlate animal and plant economies with cultural-chronological stages on a geographical basis. Statistical studies are required which correlate changing proportions of animals and plants with changing proportions of different artefact types both at single sites and geographically throughout cultural areas. The statistical treatment is in fact shallow, and there is a conspicuous absence of criticism of the methods used by the various investigators, which are all presented as equally comparable.

Mrs Murray could claim that such matters were outside her thesis subject. That really will not do for a book with a general title directed to the general public. Nor will it do as an explanation of her shallow treatment of the relationship between

indigenous flora and fauna and domesticated plants and animals in Western Europe. Wild sheep are mentioned as occurring on Corsica and Sardinia, and at pre-Neolithic sites in Western Europe, yet the obvious conclusion is not drawn, and one presumes that it is the earlier dates for domesticated sheep further east that lead the author to favour an exotic origin for the bulk of Neolithic domesticated sheep in Western Europe. It is uncritically accepted that all domesticated goats derive from the bezaar. Yet surely it is possible that a symbiotic relationship between hunters and prey in pre-Neolithic times, perhaps depicted in the Eastern Spanish rock paintings, might have given rise to partial domestication of cattle, horses, and even ibex, possibly with some interbreeding between exotic domesticated *Iovinae*, *Lepinae*, and *Caprinae* and the indigenous species.

There are serious omissions in the bibliography in the field of cereal cultivation, especially H. H. Clark's study of barley cultivation in antiquity. Mrs Murray's unawareness of the practicalities of animal and plant morphology, taxonomy, and phylogeny seems to be responsible for the lack of depth with which the matter of indigenous versus exotic origins is treated. It also leads her into accepting uncritically not merely specific but subspecific and even varietal identifications without any indication to the unwary reader of the dangers involved. Finally, it is disappointing to note that there are several discrepancies concerning foreign words and proper names. In spite of the limitations of this book, however, it will be a useful quick reference work; though it is a pity that an opportunity for writing a major synthesis between economy and prehistoric anthropology in the style of a Childs or a Clark has been missed.

BOOKS AND PRINTS

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Record of the rocks

J. O. L. SPOCZYŃSKA:

Fossils

208pp plus 15 plates. Muller. £2.50.

The fossil record is as tantalizing as a badly mutilated book and the evolutionary story derived from it must bridge the awkward gaps as best it can. The trilobites and the crustaceans, for example, make their debut fully differentiated from each other, without any convenient "missing links", while Archaeopteryx, with its feathers and teeth the perfect of transitional forms, seems to have lain in its lithographic stone for 50 million years before the next stage in vertebrate flight appears. The evolutionary story is not an easy one to simplify without indulging in loose and sometimes misleading statements. Joy Spoczyńska usually avoids this pitfall, although the idea that the pterosaurs, being reptiles, were thus "inevitably caught up in the drift towards extinction as the Cretaceous drew to a close" is one of a few over-simplifications.

After a brief introduction describing the three major types of rock and some aspects of palaeontology, the author embarks on the steady climb up the geological and evolutionary ladders, her first avowed goal being fishes and the Devonian, "the great turning point when the ancestry of man was laid down". Before the fishes comes a minute chapter on the problematical *Jamoythus*, which is

poorly written and cries out for an illustration, if only of its supposed cousin *Amphioxus*. The three chapters on fishes, like the earlier chapters on the invertebrates, tend to become something of a catalogue, with insufficient development of major themes (finfold theory, lungs and swimbladder, bone and cartilage, etc.); but with the amphibians and especially the reptiles the pace quickens, trends and developments are more fully discussed and fossils become characters in the story and not mere museum objects. Possibly this reflects the author's own interest in herpetology, although the chapters on mammals and the evolution of man are even quite chatty at times.

The writing is alternately simple and sophisticated, the latter often more specialized than the course of the book demands; a fairly extensive glossary comes to the rescue, but not always. A host of unfamiliar animals is introduced and very many complex structures described, but the figures do little for either the student or the general reader; half the illustrations go to the invertebrates and a further twenty to fishes, so that the amphibians, reptiles and mammals merit only five. The book is generally disappointing, with the omission of some major groups (plants, molluscs especially) because "they have no bearing on the descent of man from the vertebrate stem". It is sometimes as tantalizing as the fossil record itself.

كتاب في الأصل

Illuminating

GURT WEITZMANN:
Studies in Classical and Byzantine
Manuscript Illumination
Edited by Herbert L. Kessler
346pp. University of Chicago Press.
£10.15.

This volume contains twelve papers by Kurt Weitzmann and a bibliography of his numerous writings. They are all important contributions to the subject. For the general student the most useful of them is his discussion of the character and intellectual origins of the Macedonian renaissance of the tenth century. He shows that it was a true renaissance in the sense that both artists and scholars made a particular effort to recapture the glories of the classical heritage. It was not, however, just a slavish copying of ancient models but a reworking of them. This is to be seen clearly in such manuscripts as the *Paris Psalter* and the *Teshaun Rotulus* in the Vatican.

One of the ways which ancient book illumination was handed on to the Middle Ages was through the survival of scientific literature illustrated with diagrams. Of particular interest is the survival in the Islamic world, through such works as the translation of the *Materia Medica* of Dioscorides. Professor Weitzmann distinguishes two types of scientific illustration. The first, which is strictly utilitarian, confines its pictures to a purely scientific image. The second, which he thinks is later in date, expanded the illustration by the introduction of the human figure into the diagrams. In all this renaissance Professor Weitzmann sees the influence and patronage of the Emperor Constantine VII, who is known to have been deeply interested

in printing and the spread of scholarship. Biblical illustration has always occupied Professor Weitzmann, and his paper on the illustration of the Septuagint is devoted to this question. What evidence there is suggests that individual books were provided with extensive picture-cycles. This can be deduced from such manuscripts as the *Cotton Genesis* or the *Sacra Parallela* of John of Damascus in Paris, which supplies important evidence for the illustration of the Book of Kings.

The illustration of the New Testament seems to follow a somewhat different pattern. The evidence of the earliest manuscripts places the illustrations not in the text but at the beginning or the end of the books of the Gospels. They almost give the impression of being a set of illustrated chapter-headings. Professor Weitzmann suggests that there must have been a very extensive New Testament cycle already in the early Christian period. Whether this cycle took the form of textual illustration or was placed independently cannot be determined. In the later periods it is clear that the lectionaries played an important part in determining what subjects were to be illustrated. This meant a greater liturgical influence.

In two of the papers Professor Weitzmann breaks really new ground. The first paper is the relationship between the newly discovered icons in St Catherine's monastery on Mount Sinai and illuminated manuscripts. He has some interesting comments on the changes in manuscript style in the late eleventh and early twelfth centuries. In the second paper he discusses the development of Byzantine illumination in Constantinople during the Latin domination, and shows that the art was by no means dead, that real stylistic development took place and that the quality was by no means diminished as a result of the debacle.

Master by master

MARIO BUCCHETTI

Miro

A. BUSIGNANI

Pollock

CARLO CRESPI

Le Corbusier

GIUSEPPE GATTI

Max Ernst

HANS L. JAFFE

Picasso

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L. V. MASINI

Braque

L. V. MASINI

Gaudi

PAOLO RIANI

Kenzo Tange

L. TOMASSONI

Mondrian

ANDRE VERDET

Léger

96pp each. Hamlyn. £2.25 each.

This new series of art monographs, appearing now in English under the generic title of "Twentieth-Century Masters", was launched three years ago by the firm of Sansoni in Florence. It is unlike other series in that apart from painting it embraces architecture and sculpture (facing to the dust-jacket); in its generous size and agreeable make-up; in the fact that each volume is profusely illustrated and still relatively inexpensive; and lastly, in the unfamiliar names of most of the authors. The general editorship of the series has been entrusted to A. Busignani and Hans Jaffe. The content and critical value of the texts vary between one volume and another, some being personally interpretative, factual and giving prominence to statements or theoretical writings by the artist; some being more "poetic" and discursive; while others, made up of *idées reçues*, are pedestrian and dull.

The volume devoted to Braque falls down badly on each of these scores, in addition to which it contains (the idea was good) the greater number of the artist's pithy maxims collected in *Notes et Jour* (1952), rendered in a translation so inaccurate as to wholly to betray Braque's enigmatic thinking. Each monograph contains the now inevitable brief biographical outline and a bibliography which is too often, as the French say, "sujette à caution".

Considered individually, these monographs are unfortunately of inconsistent educational value. The three architectural volumes, devoted to Le Corbusier, Gaudi, and Tange, emerge as the best, because they are the most thoughtful, conscientious, and informative. They are indeed outstanding as preparatory studies of the ideas and works of the men concerned, and it is particularly valuable to have Paolo Riani's book devoted to the Japanese architect Tange, whose buildings are still so little known in Europe.

Lara Masini does full justice to the workings of Gaudi's fantasy, exalted feelings, and sense of Catalan his-

course. There are few new thoughts, no interesting art historical insights, no memorable comments, no provocative ideas and not very much basic information. Mr Lucie-Smith's prejudices in favour of safe academic painters are to the fore, after which the reader is left to look up everything for himself. If facts and artists' works do not fit neatly into the rigidly planned design, they are either contorted or dropped.

About 150 artists are put in their slots and are often dismissed with some glib and not very profound comment. Thus: "It might be said that Boncher invented the pin-up"; or, of Prud'hon: "Naturally, his pictures seem lacking in real content when put beside those of other painters of the time, just as his portraits seem to lack character. Yet this is, in a way, the clue to his originality." Some comments are also misleading, as for instance the claim that "Symbolism was the

Plates 11 to 16 and design wrongly as having "pigeon holes" she describes signed works, even when the clearly visible on the illustration she writes of the "Flying the Louvre ceiling, painted as the first example of an development" of a pre-war, whereas Braque had been elaborating it since 1910. It is about this series of nonsense, comments?

By 1920 Braque was working, specially primed and prepared, achieving extraordinary results with transparent materials, or opaque. This period compared to the "classical" Braque, that of *Cubism* which monumental figures, the Greek repertory, came back (but trailing with it) the period of *Picasso* (1927, running parallel to Braque's, in its successive and styles).

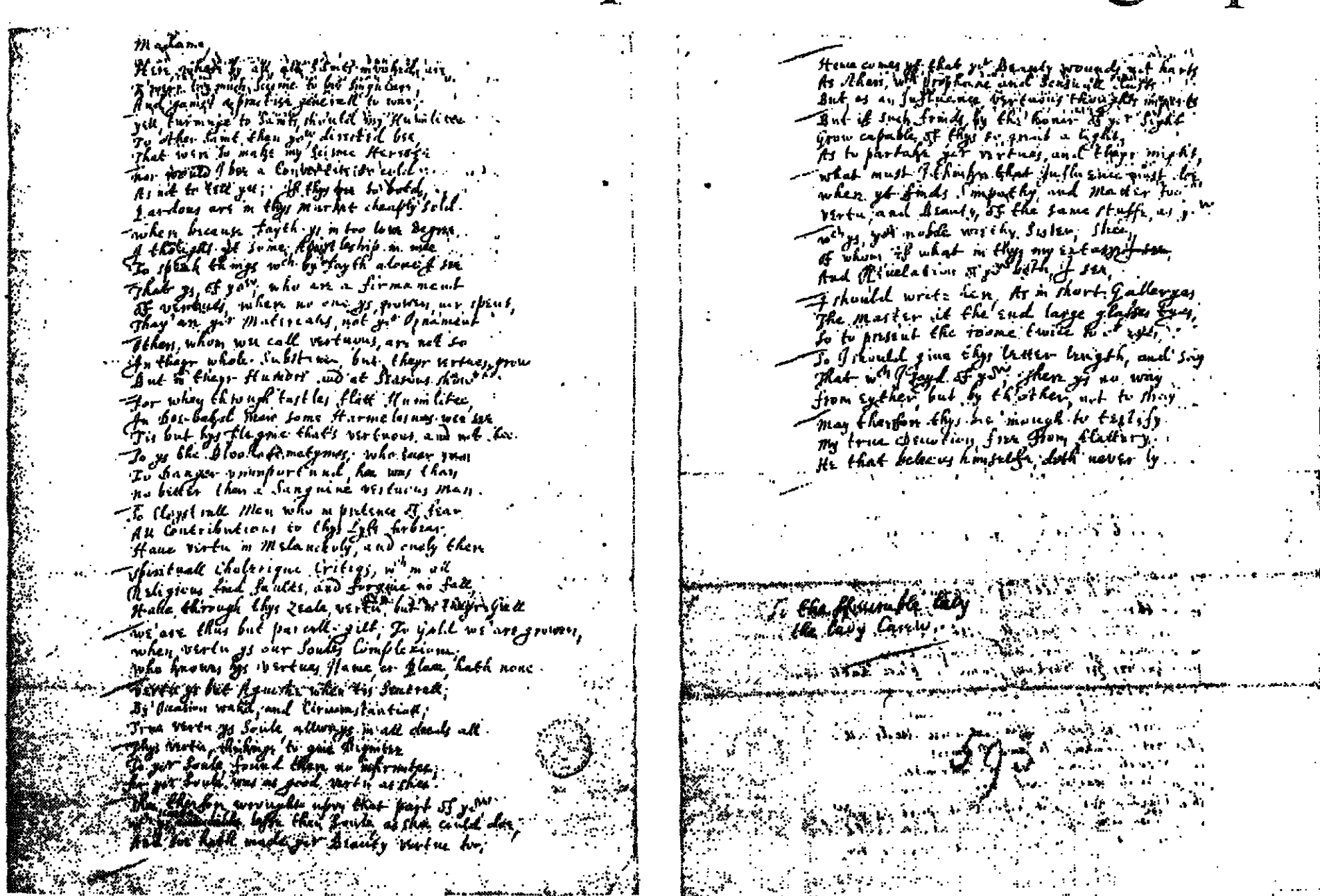
Hans Jaffe's text on Braque, working of an unique, which he published seven in an American monograph fails to come up with any insight or sign of encyclopaedia. There are no factual errors: Professor Braque's birth-date is October 23, 1884, not October 24, 1884, as stated; that "6" is printed in tempera, and claims that the artist "1914" (Francis Galt in 1914) other mysterious statements. Jaffe's reference to having "rediscovered" the noble bearing of Greek North Africa, and to the regular composition, compared Greek temple pediment, the in *Gothica*. It is disconcerting to find one of the general this series of monographs, ting no fewer than six facts in one short passage.

With the *Quatre* that included the *Quatre*, he sculpture titles and by brother. Picasso (and a new, the new cultural trends.

IN APRIL, 1970, Mr P. J. Croft of Sotheby's discovered among the family papers of the Duke of Devonshire, later redeemed from the Public Record Office, John Croft was born of quite one of his family in Madrid in 1887, English poems. This small piece of to Barcelona in his life, who had been ten years old in 1900 for more than eighty years, did not meet Picasso and living passed into the Duke's family, a marriage in the mid-seventeenth century. It was auctioned at Sotheby's in June, 1970, and made £23,000. When its first buyer was refused a port licence, the Bodleian acquired it, and now offers it for inspection.

Duke Humphrey's library. Does the discovery bring us nearer to the discovery of his poetry? The form least 40 in colour. The document tells us something of black-and-white, especially circumstances in which Donne painting volumes are, at times, write verses. We heavily printed; those in or see, too, how he himself set out mostly good. It is also worth that the anonymous *Donne* decisive benefit of Mr Croft's lance is that it gives us a true 4, the only English poem by one which we certainly have as wrote it. All our texts of Donne's ms depend on seventeenth-century transcripts made at several times from the original copies; this one instance we can see just

A John Donne poem in holograph



BY A. J. SMITH

something in praise of his sisters, and taken the finished poem away with him to deliver it in person when he left Amiens a few days later. If Rich did not carry the document to England then it probably came with a bundle of letters Donne wrote on February 7, 1612, when he had the rare chance of a reliable messenger. But the one letter of that batch which survives (Folger MS. 1. b. 535; Gosse 1.287) has no gilt edging now and only the characterless vestige of a watermark. We cannot say more than that the verse letter was probably written in late January or early February, 1612. Presumably it reached the two ladies it addresses, "To the Honorable Lady the Lady Carew". The 1633 edition was probably right to superscribe the poem "From Amiens". Donne stayed in Amiens with Sir Robert Drury's party from December to April, 1611-12. We cannot say whether he even knew the two ladies he addresses in the poem; but their brother, Sir Robert Rich, passed through Amiens in late January, 1612. Rich might well have suggested that Donne write

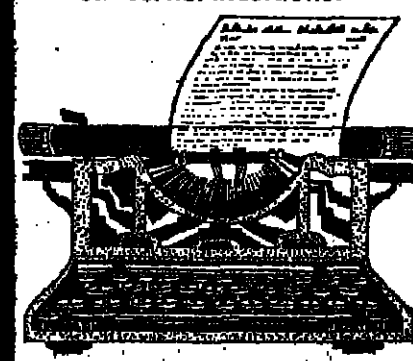
the variant versions of the poem. Yet none of the early manuscripts or printed texts gives the poem exactly as Donne wrote it here. They scatter incorrect and authentic readings as if at random. Indeed some of the best regarded manuscripts give the least accurate texts of this poem: merely to tally up errors of substance, C57 has seven wrong words or senses, DC and S96 have eight each, TCD and O'F nine each, and Cy has eleven. The 1633 edition has three substantive errors (which may be attempts to correct and clarify Donne's syntax) and more than forty differences in punctuation. But then no version I have seen follows Donne's pointing, and several have serious mispunctuations. The version which is verbally nearest what Donne wrote is that given in 1635-9, which has one small

(and common) error. Professor Milgate's recent text has two substantive errors, but again points the poem quite differently from Donne himself. Of the copies I have seen, only that in C57 (Cambridge University Library Add. MS 5778) follows Donne in using oblique strokes to separate the stanzas, and there the copyist puts a stroke on either side between each stanza.

There is no obvious pattern in the variation of right and wrong readings between the early copies of the poem, such as might bear out the accepted grouping of the manuscripts, according to their supposed time of descent. Rather, the authentic version cuts right across the groups. Grierson established and leaves us with the suspicion that we might have rejected it as worthless testimony were it not indisputably in the author's hand.

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Brief encounters

EDWARD LUCIE-SMITH:

A Concise History of French Painting
288pp. Thames and Hudson. £2.10 (paperback, £1.25).

This volume is rightly entitled "A Concise History" for Edward Lucie-Smith bustles his way through six centuries of painting in France, from the "Parement de Narbonne" (1375) to Yves Klein and Victor Vasarely, without devoting to most movements, painters and theories along the way more than a few lines or a short paragraph. Among considerable figures who, in his haste, Mr Lucie-Smith glides over are Bazille, Bonnard, Emile Bernard, Diaz, Dufy, de La Fresnaye, Luce, Rouault and Signac. The result is a book which is an outline which a master at a junior high school might hand out to third-year pupils at the beginning of a new session before starting to teach his

course. There are few new thoughts, no interesting art historical insights, no memorable comments, no provocative ideas and not very much basic information. Mr Lucie-Smith's prejudices in favour of safe academic painters are to the fore, after which the reader is left to look up everything for himself. If facts and artists' works do not fit neatly into the rigidly planned design, they are either contorted or dropped.

About 150 artists are put in their slots and are often dismissed with some glib and not very profound comment. Thus: "It might be said that Boncher invented the pin-up"; or, of Prud'hon: "Naturally, his pictures seem lacking in real content when put beside those of other painters of the time, just as his portraits seem to lack character. Yet this is, in a way, the clue to his originality." Some comments are also misleading, as for instance the claim that "Symbolism was the

parent of Modernism as surely as anyone to believe that Redon and Denis were the of the art of Matisse, Braque, Picasso, Mondrian, Ernst, Kirchner, and Hockney, who does he mean when he "the distinguishing mark of late composition" of *Donne* that they have no "handwriting" distinctive personal touch" ease of Engstrand and *Donne* "Coronation of the Virgin" Alexander Cordell: *Song of the* (Pan. 35p.) Brian Glavin: *The* (Pan. 35p.) Graham *Travels with my Aunt* (Pan. 35p.) Pat McGrath: *The Green* (Pan. 25p.) *The MacIntyre: Three Years to Play* (Pan. 40p.) John O'Hara: *Love* (New English Library. 35p.) *Illusions: A Start in Life* (Pan.

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Francis Berry: *The Shakespeare Inset* (Southern Illinois University Press. 95p.) Geoffrey H. Hartman: *Beyond Formalism* (Yale University Press. £1.65.) Ben Jonson: *Every Man in His Humor*. Edited by Gabriele Bernhard Jackson. (Yale University Press. £1.35.) Dorothea Krook: *Elements of Tragedy* (Yale University Press. £1.45.) *The Marquis de Sade—Must We Burn Sade?* by Simone de Beauvoir, with Selections from His Writings edited by Paul Dinnage. (New English Library. 40p.) Simon Trussler: *The Plays of John Osborne* (Penguin. 50p.) René Wellek: *Discourse* (Yale University Press. £1.65.) *Philosophy* (Routledge. *The Nature of the Self* (Southern Illinois University Press. £1.20.) Religion Archie I. Bahr: *The World's Living Religions* (Southern Illinois University

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On the pre-Conquest book-list

T. A. M. BISHOP

English Caroline Minuscule
xxx plus 20pp. Clarendon Press:
Oxford University Press, 1970.

This terse and formidable book, on a subject to which T. A. M. Bishop has devoted more than fifteen years of intensive research, is the fourth of the "Oxford Palaeographical Handbooks" to appear and, perhaps, the most remarkable; remarkable because it not only gives us the history of a script but brings new and penetrating and not very flattering illumination to an important period in the intellectual history of England. Mr Bishop has done both these things in a mere fifteen pages of preface and twenty-four pages of commentary on his twenty-eight figures.

The subject of the book is Latin manuscripts written in Caroline minuscule in England between the middle of the tenth century and the beginning of the twelfth. The foundations for it were laid between 1955 and 1968 in eight papers, six of them in the *Transactions of the Cambridge Philological Society*, and one introduction to a facsimile. The book rounds off the articles without in the least superseding them—indeed, a page of it is devoted to addenda and corrigenda to the paper on the manuscripts of Christ Church Canterbury published in 1963.

Mr Bishop's work is grounded in his superb ability to distinguish the individual hands in manuscript copied by a number of different

scribes, and then to recognize them again when they recur, often with a different set of collaborators, in other books or documents. To his identification of scribes, he adds codicological details about the manuscript and a hard-won mass of information about the affiliation of their texts. All this produces long chains of manuscripts interconnected in various ways (such as the ten-link chain summarized on page xv). Here and there provenance, liturgical use, or attribution of one or more links to a particular scriptorium. The collection of manuscripts reconstructed here was scattered early in the sixteenth century, and their palaeographical character is, as a rule, complicated. Mr Bishop's work on them is, in fact, one of Latin palaeography's most distinguished achievements, and its value is all the greater for the exemplary scruple with which he exposes, in the preface, the logical foundations of every step in his argument.

Mr Bishop has identified about 450 books, fragments of books, and documents that fall within his terms of reference. About half of them come from seven scriptoria: St Augustine's Canterbury, Christ Church Canterbury, Abingdon, Old Minster Winchester, New Minster Winchester, Worcester, Exeter. A few more come from each of the following: Glastonbury, Ramsey, Malmesbury, Sherborne, Peterborough, Bury St Edmunds. This leaves some 200 manuscripts, charters, and fragments unattributed.

few of which look as if they had come from an important scriptorium. The houses known to have been important in Mr Bishop's period but poorly represented by surviving books are: Sherborne, Peterborough, Thorney, Ely, St Albans, Ramsey, Glastonbury. It is here, if anywhere, that losses have been serious.

Abingdon furnishes the earliest dated evidence for Caroline minuscule in England: an attempt in a document of 936, a competent performance in one of 961. Books and documents from Exeter, Christ Church, Ramsey, Bury, and St Augustine's show that the English script coexisted with Norman script for a full generation after 1066. Mr Bishop distinguishes two main periods within these limits. The period between c. 950 and c. 1025 was formative, and notable for two distinct styles. Style I, which hung on until the end of the eleventh century, first appears at Abingdon and the two great Winchester houses, all returned by St Æthelwold, a lavish, solemn style familiar from its appearance in Æthelwold's Benedictional (971-84). It occurs at St Albans, founded by Æthelwold, and at Sherborne, and a variety of it was used at Worcester. Sacramentary written at Corbie in or after 853 Mr Bishop gives us a broad hint, but by no means a direct statement, about the age and origin of the models for Style I.

The models for Style II come from a different, unidentified Continental source, and in its early days this small and elegant script owed much to the square type of Anglo-Saxon minuscule, under the shadow of which it grew up. Mr Bishop accepts R. W. Hunt's suggestion that part of "St Dunstan's Chasbook" (Bodleian Auct. F.432) was written by Dunstan himself before he left Glastonbury in 957. He sees the Archbishop's handwriting as the earliest sample we have of Style II, which lasted at

Glastonbury until some time after 1023 and, during the second half of the tenth century, was adopted at Canterbury, first by St Augustine's and then by Christ Church. The former practised it simultaneously with square minuscule, and produced some interesting crosses between the two scripts. In the latter, the square minuscule was apparently killed off quite promptly, and at the beginning of the eleventh century "the Caroline minuscule attained a possible limit of perfection". In eleventh-century manuscripts Mr Bishop finds a "generally English Caroline", sometimes laudable, but all too often feeble by comparison with styles I and II. The work of a scribe called Eadui (Basan, active at Christ Church in the second quarter of the century and apparently influential as far away as Exeter, marks a big step on the downward path to "formalism": "these appearances consist with a decline in intellectual interests and commerce".

Which brings us to the point of all Mr Bishop's hard work: his stern judgment on the Latin culture of the tenth-century reformers and their eleventh-century successors. "After Alfred's revival of mere literacy", Webster, and perhaps Irish, sources served to supplement whatever survived in English libraries; but in the present state of textual history we cannot be sure whether texts by Bede and by the patristic predecessors whom he himself had read were re-brought back from the Continent. It is certain that texts of Caroline and post-Caroline authors on the Continent are very rare in the "characteristic English pre-Conquest book-list". Its limitations, and (representing a fraction of what circulated on the Continent) between the middle of the tenth and the middle of the eleventh century, Mr Bishop can show that Glaston-

bury, St Augustine's, Christ Church, Worcester, and Abingdon texts; but even these, as the typical selection.

English Complex Sentences
An Introduction to Systemic Grammar
R. A. HUDSON: 387pp. North-Holland Publishing: Amsterdam, 1970. £5.85.

RODNEY D. HUDDLESTON:
The Sentence in Written English
A Syntactic Study Based on an Analysis of Scientific Texts
344pp. Cambridge University Press: London, 1970. £5.60.

Both these books have their origin in the same cooperative project: an investigation of scientific English. On the credit side we have carried out in 1964-67 by record the uniquely in the linguistics department at University College London. This was under the aegis of the well-known grammarian Michael Halliday, and the somewhat old-fashioned general theory. There was at that time a remarkable unity within Professor Halliday's following. But we now know, it seems, since then the challenge of the transformational school has grown increasingly strong. It is fascinating to compare the shifts by which these authors have responded.

The challenge is on two fronts. First, can a grammatical theory do without the transformational component of "underlying structure"? According to Chomsky, the functional relations of one phrase to another can only be expressed on the basis of an abstract, "deep" analysis: an analysis in which, for example, *the guards in the door* is all these manuscripts, and (representing a fraction of what circulated on the Continent) between the middle of the tenth and the middle of the eleventh century, Mr Bishop can show that Glaston-

LINGUISTICS

The challenge to transformational grammar

agent? Or again, between the Passive subject and the Active object?

Secondly, a Chomskyan grammar is a set of generative rules: rules which can be said to generate or specify all the possible sentences of the language. Halliday has never committed himself to this programme: granted this is one way in which a "grammar" may be presented, but there are, he has stressed, others. Thus it may be purely "exemplificatory", an account of the categories and relations to which the elements of a language belong, accompanied by "sentences" which are merely for illustration, but an extreme Chomskyan would believe that a "non-generative" grammar makes no scientific sense. Furthermore, can Halliday's theory of categories and relations be formulated successfully as a theory of rules indeed?

R. A. Hudson's answer is that it can. And when it is done, he would argue, the comparison with a specifically transformational grammar seems very favourable. The key to his proposal lies in the concept of a "bundle" of functions: *the guards in the door* is not only "SUBJECT" (i.e. grammatical subject), but is also "ACTOR" (one sense of "logical subject"), and might have any number of other functions as well. For example, it may or may not be the theme or topic; the "subject" of discourse for a given conversational context. There is no need, he would say, to speak of the logical subject as in some way "deep" and of the grammatical subject as a merely "superficial" notion. Nor is there any difficulty in saying that the "AGENT" of the Passive sentence (cf. *by the guards*) has at least one function (ACTOR) which is shared with the "SUBJECT" of the Active.

This is perhaps not entirely as new as Dr Hudson believes. Similar "multiple functions" were sketched by the

American scholar Kenneth Pike a decade or more ago. But this was in a non-generative context. Can they be handled by rules which are not, in the end, as "transformational" as Chomsky's own?

It is in the generative mechanism that Dr Hudson's account of functions is most open to criticism. The core of a Hallidayan grammar is an elaborate classification of clauses, words and other constituents of the sentence. For example, *The guards lock* consists of a main or "Independent" clause, also classified as Transitive (containing a direct object), Declarative and Active; it in turn contains a word *lock* which is a Verb, more specifically a Transitive verb in the Present tense, Non-Progressive aspect, and so on. Each of these classificatory terms contrasts with one or more others within what is technically called a grammatical "system": thus in one system Active contrasts with Passive, in another Declarative with Interrogative, and so on. For this reason the theory is usually referred to by the term "systemic grammar".

The main generative problem is then to relate the classifications of the larger and the smaller constituents. Thus our clause is Transitive, but its verb is also Transitive; how does one make clear that either must presuppose the other? How does one prevent the grammar from generating *The guards lock* (Transitive verb in Intransitive clause) or, say, *The guards vanish* (Transitive verb in Intransitive clause)? Dr Hudson's expedient is to introduce a flock of functions—housekeeping functions, one might say—simply to carry the information from one part of the process to another. Thus not only is *lock* Transitive, but it must also have a special function ("TRANSITIVE") which in turn is only allowed in the structure of a clause which is itself Transitive. Masses of terms are duplicated as classes and functions in this way.

But duplication apart, can one use the term "function" of this sort of construct? It is easy to find odder examples, in which it seems to refer to the purely internal make-up of the word concerned. Perhaps, Dr Hudson would say, there is no better way of presenting systemic grammar in generative terms. But that hardly seems a recommendation. Why not save it for the largely "exemplificatory" purposes for which it was designed? Or if we must be generative, look for something else?

Is it for this reason that Rodney Huddleston (who is now in Australia) seems to be abandoning Professor Halliday's theory altogether? *The Sentence in Written English* is timely and transitional: the statistics of the original report (e.g. the number of interrogative clauses in a corpus of scientific articles, analysed into subtypes in the light of a Hallidayan classification) are tricked out with later transformationalist excursions (e.g. into the treatment of Interrogatives in underlying structure) which inevitably he fails to integrate entirely. But we gather from this that his allegiance must have changed. If he were to do the project again, it may be that it would be purely transformational from the start.

In that case, why publish? The statistics can be consulted in mimeographed form; do they really need wider distribution? As Dr Huddleston points out, they tell us little about the "scientific" style. A few features emerge: that one partly knows already: the use of the Passive to avoid a personal subject (*It was found that...*), the established formulae with dangling participles (*On testing this hypothesis it was found that...*—surely no purist can object to this in technical writings?), and so on. But there was no systematic comparison between a scientific and a "non-scientific" corpus. A single section, at the end of the chapter on relative clauses, shows

what this would require. But the project, alas, was not conceived with statistics in mind.

Alternatively, could not the transformational analyses have been carried further? As they stand, the newer sections are episodically useful and interesting. Unfortunately, however, almost nothing is said about the rules (the transformational rules, in particular) which the analyses would imply. In a sense, if Dr Hudson has sought to generativize Halliday (and has arguably lost sight of his basic insights in the process), Dr Huddleston seems, conversely, to have sketched a purely "exemplificatory" deep-structure grammar. Is this his true intention? If so, is it theoretically coherent? It is unfortunate that the organization of the book (which derives very clearly from its Hallidayan beginnings) scarcely allowed for any methodological discussion.

Where is the erstwhile "systemic" school now heading? It has virtually become a diaspora: Professor Halliday has left for the United States, and other former associates of his can be found in various countries. Perhaps Dr Hudson, who remains in London, will continue to develop his own formulation. One hopes so: his book has qualities of scholarly honesty and consistency which deserve to be encouraged. But a consequence of this honesty and consistency (honesty, in particular, in exhibiting every complex detail of a very complex tangle of analyses) is that it demands great perseverance from its readers. In addition, he has courageously chosen a set of constructions—complements with Infinitives (*They tend to vanish*), Gerunds (*I like vanishing*), and other subordinate constructions—where transformational grammar is pretty successful. Will people not prefer the clearer Chomskyan solutions? It would be interesting to know Professor Halliday's own opinion.

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Intellect of all work

GEORGE KEYNES

A Bibliography of Sir William Petty, F.R.S. and of Observations on the Bills of Mortality by John Graunt, F.R.S.
103pp. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press. £5.50.

Maynard Keynes was recently described as "the most versatile economist in England since the days of that seventeenth-century intellect of all work, Sir William Petty" (1623-1687). And it was, appropriately, a reference by his brother to Petty as "the father of modern economics," which, Sir Geoffrey tells us, first directed his own attention to his books. And so now, as he approaches his eighty-fifth birthday, the most versatile as well as the most prolific of contemporary bibliographers—Donne, Browne and Evelyn, Harvey, Hooke and Ray, Jane Austen and Hazlitt, William Blake and William Pickering, Rupert Brooke and Siegfried Sassoon—has given us a bibliography, in his usual ample style, of Sir William Petty's published works.

To the main roster (sixty-eight entries) Sir Geoffrey adds details of the editions (1662-1939) of John Graunt's *Natural and Political Observations made upon the Bills of Mortality*, the foundation of the sciences of vital statistics and demography, the authorship of which was early and long attributed to his friend Petty, and to which it is today generally conceded that he made at least some considerable contribution.

Petty's publications during his lifetime, Sir Geoffrey observes, were nearly all thrown off "almost inadvertently" as by-products of his multifarious activities and thus have a bibliographically casual air. The earliest is *The Advice of W. P. to Mr Samuel Hartlib* of 1647-48; Karl Marx owned copies of *Two Essays in Political Arithmetic*, 1687, and the *Essay concerning the Multiplication of Mankind*, 1686; while of *London bigger than Rome*, 1686-87, an off-

print from the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, the only copy located is in the Kress Library at Harvard. Petty's longest book, *The History of the Survey of Ireland*, was not printed until 1851, and many of his papers remained in manuscript at Bowood until a selection was published in 1927 by his descendant the sixth Marquis of Lansdowne. In consequence the first attempt at even a checklist of his printed works was that attached to Professor Charles Henry Hall's substantial edition of his *Economic Writings* in 1899; itself a belated sign of the recognition of Petty's importance by modern economists.

Their successors today, in addition to students, scholars, librarians

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Emblem Books in the Low Countries 1554-1949
150pp. Utrecht: Haentjens Dekker and Gumbert, 78fl.

A welcome example of excellence in bibliography is the third volume of "Bibliotheca Emblematica". It describes emblem books produced in the Low Countries, irrespective of the author's nationality or the language in which the book was published, over a period of nearly 400 years. Useful innovations include a chronological list of titles and a section of illustrations. There are also some new approaches in the arrangement of the book, and the result is a thoroughly satisfactory bibliography which covers its subject in a pleasing and competent manner and is very fully indexed. An alphabetical author sequence is adopted for the entries, and since this is preceded by the chronological list of titles referred to, it is not too difficult to trace the patterns of publishing in any one

period. Locations are given where books are of any rarity. At only two points is it in dispute with Mr Landwehr's annotations are austere, and hardly make their appearance from time to time. However, his deep study of classical literature, as well as his determination to approach it in a spirit of scientific inquiry, entitle him, and their place in the Low Countries during the four centuries ought to be sketched in outline. Even so, important are the questions of date and distribution, and tantalizingly hinted at, but not fully explored, by the author's bibliography, but this seems to be a technique too far. To apply too much to the bibliography for its own sake but it could be that John Landwehr has followed it too literally, and few words make us wish that which is equally apt and illuminating.

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Books received

Ancient History

MISHRA, D. P. *Studies in the Proto-History of India*. 200pp. New Delhi: Orient Longman, Rs.20.

In this very interesting book, the author, well-known both as a scholar and as a politician, argues that the proto-historical studies is one which seeks to interpret evidence of every kind, whether it is derived from Vedic hymns, the Puranas, the Epics, or archaeological discoveries. He uses modern Russian sources to supplement his theory of the original home of the Indo-Aryans; and he argues that there is evidence, both from literary and archaeological sources, of at least three waves of Aryan invasion, to one of which he ascribes the Indus Valley civilization.

D. P. Mishra modestly claims any title to rank as an historian; his convictions as a patriotic Hindu make their appearance from time to time. However, his deep study of classical literature, as well as his determination to approach it in a spirit of scientific inquiry, entitle him, and their place in the Low Countries during the four centuries ought to be sketched in outline. Even so, important are the questions of date and distribution, and tantalizingly hinted at, but not fully explored, by the author's bibliography, but this seems to be a technique too far. To apply too much to the bibliography for its own sake but it could be that John Landwehr has followed it too literally, and few words make us wish that which is equally apt and illuminating.

Architecture

WHELEY, NIGEL, and MIDDLETON, JOHN. *Railway Stations*. Southern Region. 181pp. Peco, Distributed by Barrie and Jenkins. £3.50.

Over 400 illustrations show how railway stations have changed in style but it could be that John Landwehr has followed it too literally, and few words make us wish that which is equally apt and illuminating.

Park); Gothic (Battle); Rundbogenstil (Denmark Hill); Norman Shavian (Sandleigh). Company pride was also expressed in the elaborate detailing of lamps, brackets and spandrels, variegated brickwork, island shelters and wooden canopies. Much of this ornament and craftsmanship, once a status-symbol of rival companies, now crumbles away unnoticed by commuters; but it is part of railway history.

Biography and Memoirs

PATLEY, TOM. *One Man's Mountains*. Essays and Verses. 287pp. Col-lanz. £3.

Had he lived, Tom Patley would doubtless have adopted this collection of articles from club journals to form a more coherent climbing autobiography. Even so, they were well worth republishing. The fierce zest he felt in rock and ice is seasoned with a nice dry humour, and a talent for throwaway lines quite in the Mummery tradition. He also made new routes in Norway, and helped to conquer the Mustang Tower in the Karakoram. He is amusing about the climbing "Television circus", though in fact he initiated one of its most successful projects, the multiple ascent of the Old Man of Hoy, and viewers unacquainted with free climbing must have jumped in their seats when he nonchalantly stepped off into thin air. By a tragic irony, it was just such a spectacular manoeuvre—routine to the experienced rock-climber—which caused his death in May of 1970.

POWELL, MARGARET. *Margaret Powell's London Season*. 150pp. Peter Davies. £1.75.

A lame title to an inconsequential interpretation of the 1970 London debutante scene, in no sense must this disparate book be seen as a comparative sequel to Margaret Powell's earlier, wittier books. For, it would seem that a large amount of verbal camouflage has combined to conceal a pitifully slender story-line with little characteristic humour. She can chronicle effectively and from her

egregious standpoint, having entered and remained in domestic service since 1923, she has earned a following with her anecdotal autobiographies. The subject-matter this time is the galling deb—Margaret Powell in psychedelic dress gate-crashing Queen Charlotte's Ball to interview a handful of toffs.

VEEVERS-CARTER, WENDY. *Island Home*. 345pp. Hale. £3.

The daughter of Clarence Day, who wrote *Life with Father*, sets down her saga of home-making in the Seychelles and adds her own pleasant drawings to the text. The book is a trifle long—palm toddy pills after a while—but Wendy Veever-Carter catches well the sun-drenched spirit of the islands and the nature of the people to be met there.

Geology

CHALLINOR, JOHN. *The History of British Geology*. 224pp. Newton Abbot: David and Charles. £3.50.

This encyclopedic volume records the development of sound knowledge about the geology of Britain from 1538 down to the publication of important symposia in 1969. The extensive chronological list of primary literature is well documented and cross-referenced. The second part of the book consists of short essays, summaries and compilations which are woven into a history of the progress of geological thought in Britain and provide lively and most interesting reading. Appendices include a record of secondary and associated literature as well as a list of authors with biographical notes.

History

BARTON, JOHN (Compiler). *The Hollow Crown*. 272pp. Hamish Hamilton. £3.75.

This is a very civilized and agreeable book about English sovereigns from William I to Queen Victoria. Each dynasty forms a section and each sovereign is revealed

for us by contemporary commentaries enlivened by less reverent sources: 1066 and *All That*, Shakespeare's plays, Jane Austen's *Love and Friendship*, and Thackeray's *The Four Georges*. The pictures, chosen by Joy Law, make a splendid background to the text, which originated in the Royal Shakespeare Company's stage version.

CLARK, ALAN. *Struggle of the Empire*. The Battles on the Eastern Front 1914-18.

HORNE, ALISTAIR. *Death of a Generation*.

KURTZ, HAROLD. *The Second Reich*. 127pp each. Macdonald. £1.50 each.

These three concise studies, all relating to the First World War, appear in a series of illustrated monographs on twentieth-century history. In his short biography of Wilhelm II, Harold Kurtz asks whether the man or the system was chiefly to blame, concluding that with all his faults "it is absurd to call a man like him a criminal or guilty", and that the continuing investigation of the causes of the war may yet produce surprises. The remaining volumes are more strictly military history: Alistair Horne's is the story of the Western Front from Neuve Chapelle to Verdun and the Somme, and Alan Clark's a narrative of the campaigns on the Eastern Front.

Librarianship

ESCRETT, P. K. *Introduction to the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*. 384pp. André Deutsch. £4.25.

Out of the 1961 International Conference on Cataloguing Principles came the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules of 1967; now come the expositors, to help those whose job it is to put the rules into practice in this most exacting of library disciplines. P. K. Escrett, who was a member of the British sub-committee working on the rules, and shared in "the innumerable hours of sheer hard work", provides what may well become an indispensable handbook to the Code. For, though there are critics who

imply that cataloguers, like generals, always fight the last war, and that the new rules appear at a moment when computer-produced catalogues are already on the library threshold, the last remains that, since the British National Bibliography has adopted almost the whole of the British Code, libraries using the BNB services will deliberately have to opt out of the international standard, rather than the other way round. Hence the value of Mr Escrett's guide to understanding and working the Code we have.

Linguistics

STEINBERG, DANNY D., and JAKOBOWITZ, LEON A. (Editors). *Semantics*. An interdisciplinary reader in philosophy, linguistics and psychology. 603pp. Cambridge University Press. £6.80.

Semantics is one area of linguistic research which can and must be approached from outside as well as inside the professional boundaries of the discipline, and current concern with semantics among linguists has been preceded by extensive and invigorating work by Anglo-American philosophers on the topics of Meaning and Reference. In this substantial reader (which should become a paperback), papers are reprinted by analytical philosophers such as P. F. Strawson, Willard Quine, John R. Searle and David Wiggins, while the linguists represented include Chomsky, Charles Fillmore and Paul Kiparsky. There is also a third, rather slimmer section which approaches semantics from the viewpoint of academic psychology. Each section is introduced by a generally helpful "Overview".

Local History

LEONARD, KATHLEEN (Editor). *A Register of Births and Baptisms, Deaths and Burials—1788-1812 and of Marriages and Burials—1813-1837 in the Parish of Hawkshead, Lancashire*. 228pp. Research Publishing. £3.25.

Genealogists or others whose researches lead them to the parish registers of Hawkshead now have

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